

The Front Page

THE Hong Kong affair looks like ending up in a very unsatisfactory political impasse. Mr. King obviously does not intend to break the rule of secrecy concerning the evidence taken by the Commission; so the public will have no means of judging for itself whether Sir Lyman Duff's, on the whole, satisfactory and indeed laudatory report of the actions of those responsible for the authorization, equipment, organization and despatch of the Hong Kong contingent is in accordance with the evidence, or whether on the other hand that evidence justifies Col. George Drew's statement that it contains "bloodcurdling" facts. Nor will it be able to judge between Mr. King's statement that the evidence contains information which would be interesting to the enemy, and Col. Drew's statement that there is not a thing in it which would justify the cover of secrecy. It is difficult to see how, in these circumstances, any amount of discussion in the House can be of the slightest value towards clearing up the public's mystification.

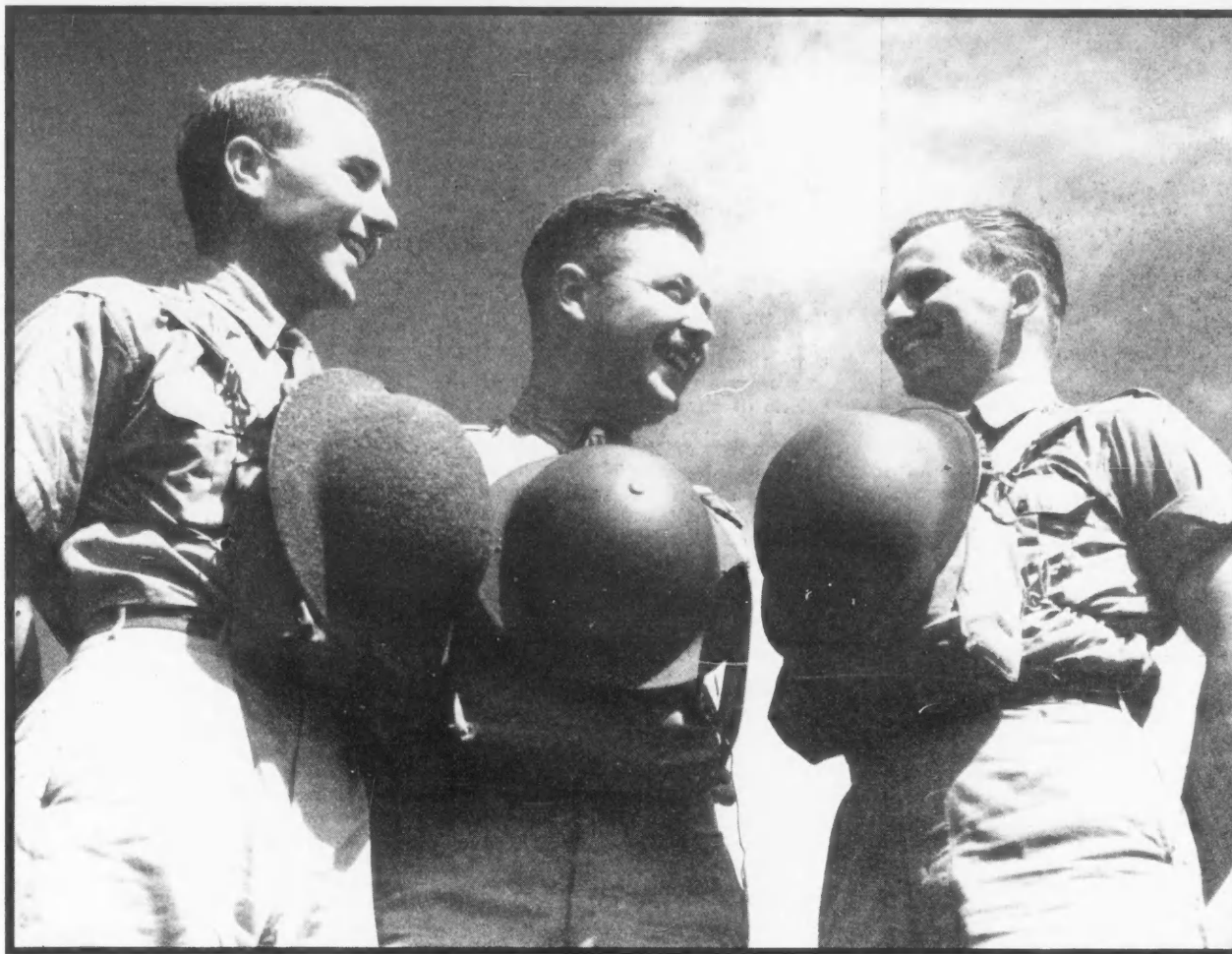
The first-named of Col. Drew's statements must obviously remain a matter of suspended judgment until the evidence is revealable, which is unfortunate because it involves a reflection upon the Chief Justice, who wrote the report in question, and who can hardly, on the basis of Col. Drew's assessment, be regarded as other than either senile and incompetent, or else grossly partisan. The second statement, that the evidence is entirely publishable without any risk of giving information to the enemy, we find somewhat difficult to accept. It does not seem possible that the Commission can have elicited any adequate idea of the circumstances under which the expedition was organized—and Col. Drew does not suggest that the evidence was seriously inadequate in this respect—without going into a good deal of detail concerning the whole military situation in Canada in regard to numbers and quality of troops, extent of equipment, details of training, experience of officer personnel, and a score of other matters in which Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito would have the liveliest interest.

Col. Drew himself undertook his task with the complete understanding that the proceedings would be secret; if he now, after hearing the evidence, thinks that that restriction is unnecessary, he is entitled to change his mind but he can hardly expect everybody else, including the military men who provided the evidence, to change theirs also. They testified upon the understanding that their evidence would be kept secret; Col. Drew, by participating in the proceedings, acquiesced in that understanding; we do not think that he is now entitled to repudiate it and call upon the Government to repudiate it also.

And since we feel that Col. Drew has no right to demand the production of the evidence, we are compelled to go a little further, and to express some regret that he should have seen fit to make a public statement, very strongly reflecting upon the Commissioner, as well as upon certain highly placed but unnamed military authorities, when he can produce no evidence in support of that statement except by violating, or getting somebody else to violate, the whole understanding upon which the proceedings were conducted.

Post-War Policy

PRINCIPAL JAMES'S masterly exposition of the post-war rehabilitation problems with which his committee is grappling, as presented to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association



TYPICAL CANADIAN ARMY DOCTORS: LIEUTS. MUSTARD, VALLEE, DOWNING.
For story of their training, see pages 4 and 5.

this week, will go far to reassure the Canadian public that serious, competent and impartial study is being given to what, next to winning the war, is the most important task before the Canadian people as a political entity. We go to press too soon after Mr. James's speech to be able to discuss more than one or two of its many points; but one of the earliest which he made strikes us as being also one of the most important. We refer to his suggestion that the countries which will come least damaged out of the war, and Canada perhaps at the head of them, will have to take their share of the economic suffering of the more damaged countries, by providing foodstuffs for the nutritional rehabilitation, and goods for the industrial rehabilitation, of those countries without stipulating for any direct material repayment.

This appears to us to be axiomatic, but the Canadian people will have to be convinced of the necessity—to say nothing of the economic wisdom and Christian charity—of it by many utterances by authoritative voices like that of Principal James. Canada will come to the end of this war with a large accumulated surplus of foodstuffs and a huge capacity for the further production of them; and it will be some time before the markets which should normal-

ly purchase her surpluses will be in any position to pay in goods and services for the purchase of them. During the war we have had no hesitation in accepting many economic sacrifices which, while they were certainly for our own benefit and security, were also for the benefit and security of all the other free nations. After the war we shall have to go on for a time accepting sacrifices which will also be for our own benefit and that of the other free nations with whom we have been fighting side by side.

The restoration of the health and prosperity of France, of the Netherlands, of Greece—heroic Greece!—of Poland, of the devastated areas of Russia, will be tasks from which this country will not dare in decency to recoil. It was for our good as much as for their own that the Russians blew up the vast power development of Dnepropetrovsk; would it not be a nice gesture (this is our own idea, not Mr. James's) if Canada were to present Russia with as much as we can turn out of the machinery to replace it? Not war alone, but the aftermath of war, overthrows the ordinary considerations of dollar-for-dollar bargaining between peoples. Russia and China must be made strong and prosperous if Canada and the United States are to be strong and pros-

Army's Doctor

Pictures by Malak, pages 4 and 5

perous; and it will be better business to set them up in prosperity as promptly as possible at somewhat of our own expense, than to let them lie helpless for a generation under the burden of the results of German savagery, or to lend them the money for rehabilitation, only to find in the end that we must write it off because we cannot take payment or they cannot pay.

Rationing Comes

REAL rationing, as distinct from the amateur kind to which we have been urged by our government to subject ourselves for some months past, is now apparently just around the corner. We predict that the citizens will accept it with the same philosophy and cheerfulness as they have accepted everything else so far that looks as if it would help to win the war. Our only fear is that the system which may be devised for its enforcement may prove to be another of those amazing examples of too much organization and too little design, of which we have had so many in the past. Rationing is a

system which must be based upon the registration of individual consumers. We have already had two registrations of Canadians, one of adults generally in August 1940, and one of employed persons last year, neither of which so far as we have been able to discover was ever put to any practical use, and either of which could if properly designed have been employed to provide most of the information now necessary for the rationing system. We earnestly hope that whatever registration is now done will be done as simply and cheaply as possible, and at the same time will elicit as much as possible of the information which our rulers will unquestionably need in future dealings with us quite apart from rationing. This is not a thing that concerns the Price Ceiling people alone.

South America

ALTHOUGH organizations have been active for some time in the United States to promote better relations with Central and South America, the first sign of similar activity in Canada is, as far as we know, the proposal for a Canadian Inter-American Association, which is being organized by Sr. Carlos A. Calderon, Consul General of Mexico for the Dominion of Canada. From the mass of legal language that makes up the Association's proposed constitution, several interesting and potentially important points emerge. The objects of this organization are "(a) To initiate, promote, encourage and develop cultural, economic, educational and social relationships between the people of the Western Hemisphere. (b) To further the interest of Canadian trade in the countries of the Western Hemisphere and reciprocally to further the interest of the trade and commerce of these countries in Canada." While this excerpt refers to the Western Hemisphere, it is fairly safe to say, since Canada's relationship with the United States is already well defined, that Sr. Calderon has in mind his own country and those south of it.

By means of the press, radio, motion pictures, etc., the Association plans to create mutual public interest in this Dominion and the Latin American republics. The proposed exchange of educators and of students, and the encouraging of the Spanish and Portuguese languages in schools, should also help foster cultural understanding. That this kind of exchange will also lead to an exchange of goods seems a

(Continued on Page Three)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Army Doctor: A Picture Story	David Thornley and Malak 4
That Now-or-Never Spirit	Wyndham Lewis 6
American Deeply Loves His Army	Raymond Arthur Davies 8
Ottawa Will Have Guides	G. C. Whittaker 16
Put Some "Army" In Army Week Sports	Kimball McIlroy 18
Way for the Two-Wheel Tourist	Ivy Maison 20
Words and the War	Henry Alexander 27

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Competition or Combination: New Dilemma	W. A. McKague 34
Prosperity by Spending	P. M. Richards 34
Big-Pay Jobs Upset B.C. Labor Balance	P. W. Luce 40

After you finish reading SATURDAY NIGHT why not mail to a member of the fighting services in Canada or Overseas. Just paste address label over your own—affix 2c stamp up to 44 pages, 3c for a larger issue — and mail. It will be appreciated — immensely.

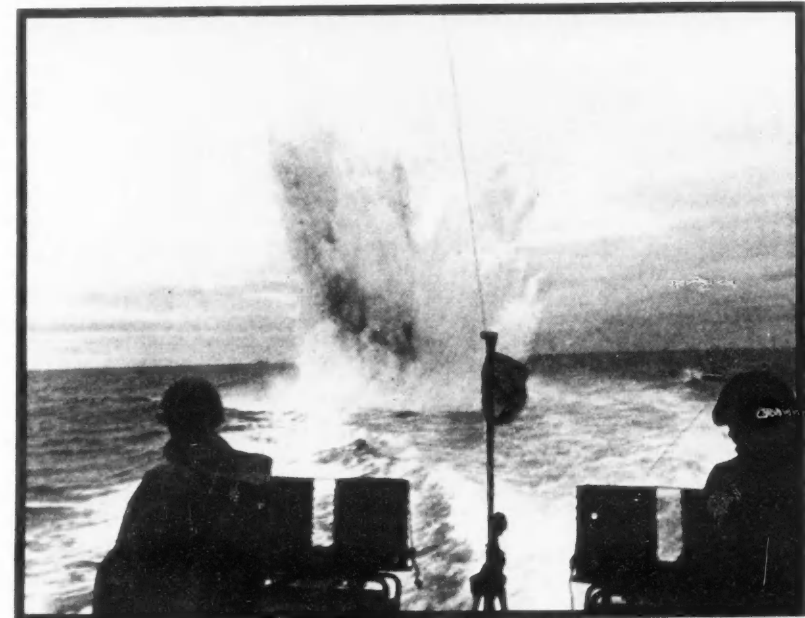
Jap Activity In Manchukuo Suggests Possible New Front



Japanese troop concentrations in Manchukuo together with bombing raids on Alaska's Dutch Harbor last week were seen to presage the opening of a Northern Front. Should this possibility become fact, Japan may well find the tide of battle turning against her. Thus far the Russo-Jap neutrality has been a useful shield for Hirohito. A campaign on the plains of Siberia would offer a severe test of Jap ability to wage a mechanized war against the proven strength of Russian armored forces. Above: two huge Russian tanks such as used in the Kharkov offensive.



The Russians are said to have a million troops under arms in Siberia. Shown here is a Soviet gun-crew at firing practice with a 60-pounder.



Meanwhile, United Nations aid continues to flow into Murmansk where units of Russia's Northern Fleet (above) keep approaches free of subs.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Russia and Poland and the Peace

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE first claim upon the United Nations, when they have established their victory over the aggressors, is the reconstitution of a complete Poland. It is commonly believed that this will be the cause of grave difficulties between the English-speaking nations and their ally, the Soviet Union. I do not believe, from what I know of the Russian people, that this is likely to be the case.

I have always felt, when in Russia, that the Russians had a more sympathetic feeling towards the Poles than the Poles had for them. This was a not unnatural result of the events of European history. Poland has often been partitioned before the partitioning of 1939. The first partition took place in 1772, the second in 1793, and the third, which wiped out the name of Poland from the map of Europe for over a century, in 1795-6. In all of these Russia had a large measure of responsibility. In the third partition she took the larger part of the booty, and even wrested parts of their takings from the two other partitioners in later years.

The drive towards this third partition came neither from the Tsar nor from the Empress Maria Theresa, both of whom were unhappy about it. It came from the more ruthless monarch of Prussia. But this fact could not alter the feelings of the Poles themselves, whose resentment towards Russia as the chief beneficiary of their subjugation was extreme. The Poles belong to the Slav race, of which they are the most civilized and cultured element; and the loss of their independence, especially when it involved subjugation to other Slavs, was something which they could never bear with submission. A long history of internecine war had given them a martial spirit, which made it impossible for them to see the opportunities which were open to them in their association with Russia had the situation been cleverly handled. For the Poles could easily have become the leaders of the Russian Empire, had they been willing to accept their relationship with it. Leadership has always been the great need in Russia. The genuine Russian is not a leader but a follower.

(This statement is borne out by the present situation. Stalin is a Georgian, a native of a province which the Tsars never succeeded in fully ruling,

a province containing the most intransigent people that Russia has had to deal with. And Marshal Timoshenko comes from the Ukraine, another province with its own language and with many sharp differences from the people of the rest of Russia.)

For these reasons I feel confident that, with adequate guarantees for the peace of Europe for some time to come, the Russians will raise no serious difficulties about the reconstitution of Poland. Indeed their appropriation of half of it after the German attack in 1939 was no more than a natural defensive measure against the later German attack upon themselves which they knew even then to be inevitable. So greatly have the relations between the two peoples improved since the Russians came into the war against Germany, that large numbers of Poles are now fighting alongside of the Russian armies.

There is an immense difference between the attitude of the Russian people and armies in the last war and their attitude in the present one, a difference which goes quite as far as the improvement in equipment and organization to account for their greater military effectiveness. The Russian in the last war was fighting at the bidding of his Tsar, but he knew very little about what he was fighting for. Today the Russian knows as well as we do ourselves what he is fighting for. And one of the things that he is fighting for is to prove his country worthy of association with the great progressive nations of the world.

For generations past the Russian has been wistfully hoping for association with "the West." He knew that in the things which the Western nations call progress he was backward. He loved his country, but he had few illusions about it. He realized that three hundred years of Tartar invasions had left him far behind in the march of civilization. But he insisted that he was fundamentally and always a European. "We are not an Eastern people, as you so often tell us," he would maintain; "we are only the most Eastern of the Western peoples." The Tartars, an undeniably Eastern people, are ancestors of some of the Russians and have had a considerable influence on the Russian character, but they are not responsible for all of it.

We must remember that the tragic experiences which the Russians are

now undergoing are nothing new to them. For generations they have suffered together the most unbelievable agonies of invasion, of internal strife, of famine, and of the most extreme poverty. It is this which has imparted to them the simplicity, the wistfulness and the sadness which are common qualities of their race, together with a curious insistent fatalism which is so valuable a source of endurance in a defensive war like the present one. It is this fatalism, so like that of the Chinese, which has enabled the Russians to destroy without hesitation the most valuable things in their own cherished land rather than leave them to be a help to the invader—to be a shame among European peoples in putting into practice the terrible but terribly effective "scorched earth" policy of the Orient.

No, Russia will not oppose the will of the other United Nations regarding Poland, unless she has the most compelling reasons of self-defence for doing so. The Russian's supreme desire is to be understood and appreciated by the people of the West. He will not put himself in the position of an Oriental despot seeking to extend his rule over a nation for whose national aspirations he has the greatest sympathy.

ROSAMOND BOULTREE,
London, England

Empire Is One

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE article by Mr. Jean Louis Gagnon is interesting, but surely Sir John A. Macdonald's statement to which he refers exhibits exactly the spirit which the majority of Canadians consider right and which Quebec repudiates: that the Empire is one and indivisible, like the body which being many members is one body, and if one member suffers all the members suffer with it.

It was England's duty to defend Canada because she was part of the Empire and in those days Canada had made little or no attempt to defend herself. Now she has some military and naval strength, and it is axiomatic that they should be placed at the service of any member of the Empire Commonwealth of Nations, just as each member should help Canada if need arise.

Some people in the Empire haven't yet learned the truth of the interdependence of its members. It must of necessity take longer for all nations to know that the same rule applies to all mankind. They may learn in time, but we of the British Empire have blazed the way and are in a position to give the lead.

S. WILSON.

"Reported Missing"

BY AUDREY ALEXANDRA BROWN

("From these operations one of our aircraft is reported missing."—B.B.C.)

WHEN these the steely flocks of Death returning
Dropped from the air, he did not follow them;
A farther journey than to Samarkand
Or Sourabaya or Jerusalem

Drew his restless soul: with head held high
He took the uncharted track that far outruns
The blazing speedway of the crazy comets
And the stare of the incandescent suns.

Out where his course is set arise no cities
Of man's devising, luminously pale
Under the ash-rose evening and the dark:
Here cleaves no keel and here is bent no sail:

Only the airy strata, cloud on cloud
Piled high in shadowy bank and shining whorl
Mimick cupola and towered bastion
Built of the bright translucency of pearl:

And farther yet, beyond the bounds of morning,
Far past the circling dark, lies like a sea
The unrippled deep on deep of clear gold light,
The windless ocean of eternity.

Why should we mourn for him, who wears his strength
Like a gay cloak he need not loose or shed?
Sorrow is our inheritance; he forever
Is quit of our inheritance, being dead.

Silent are the purple hills of twilight
But for one far faint bugle hoarsely sweet;
Vainly it cries to the unanswering dead,
Calling the pulseless heart, the quiet feet.

Age shall not dim the glory of his youth;
Time shall not frost his brow nor chill his breath.
He is free of hope and fear, he is free of living—
And death itself has made him free of death.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

logical outcome. When a museum of Latin American art was established in New York, that aspect was taken into consideration.

In the United States, the "good neighbor" policy has done all it can to bring about a better understanding, but the problem of two very different ways of life has made this undertaking difficult. In Canada the situation is more favorable, for the large French-Canadian minority in this country is culturally and psychologically closer to the Latin American republics than any other racial group in North America; transplanted cultures in both cases they have become divorced from direct contact with, and influence by, their European origins, which had much in common at the time when France, Spain and Portugal had colonies on this hemisphere. It was therefore logical that the Association should have started in Montreal and that it has established its headquarters there.

Spiritual Birthrate

THE idea suggests itself to us that there may be such a thing as a spiritual birthrate. If so, the Germans, who calculate upon destroying nations by reducing their physical birthrate and increasing their physical deathrate, may be making a serious mistake. They may themselves be doing that which will ensure the survival and strength of their enemies more certainly than anything else.

As a matter of fact, even the Germans have an inkling that the problem is not wholly one of numbers. They are not anxious to kill all the Poles; they want to kill only those who would be the spiritual leaders of a future Polish nation. They are not particularly anxious to kill any Frenchmen, though that may be partly because they think the French population is declining anyhow and will decline for a time much more rapidly as the result of the holding of a million young Frenchmen as

"RUSSIAN GIRL KILLS 257 HUNS"

(With apologies to Robert Browning)

O, TO be in Russia
Now that girls fight Huns
And whoever wakes in Russia
Sees women manning guns.
That the lowest boughs and the brushwood
sheaf
Are camouflage for guerilla relief
Of hide the poultry, the pig, the cow,
In Russia—now!

And after battle, when peace follows,
And the whitethroat builds, and all the swallows!

Hark, by the blossomed pear-tree in the hedge
The workers sing as they rest among the clover

Freedom triumphant is the workers' pledge.
That's the wise Soviet; he sings his Plan twice over

Let you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture!

And though the fields are wet with blood and dew,
All will be gay when peace is won anew.

The buttercups, the little children's dower
—Far brighter than the bombshell's bursting flower!

Kingston, Ont. MURIEL MILLER HUMPHREY.

prisoners in Germany. But they do want to undermine and discredit and drive into despair all those leaders of French thought who might be the spiritual builders of a renewed France after the war.

And the interesting thing is that what they are doing is having exactly the opposite effect. There are already the liveliest indications that under the pressure of adversity the French spirit is developing new strength, new faith in the mission of France, a new assurance of the supreme importance of France to the world. Some of the most magnificent utterances in the history of European civilization have come out from France since the day when Marshal Pétain accepted office at the hands of the German invader. It is over a year since Paul Reynaud addressed to the Marshal the great letter which, making its way at long last into the outside world, was ultimately printed in *Le Jour* of Montreal and has since been reprinted in a pamphlet by the Free French office in New York. It is many months since Henri



DEK FUMMER HAS SUCH A PASSION FOR ARCHITECTURE

Bernstein published his wonderful tribute to the great French socialist leaders whose courage and eloquence led to so sudden a stoppage of their trial at Riom. But it is only a few weeks since General Sicé, High Commissioner of Free French Equatorial Africa, visited the French college where the exiled French thinkers are carrying on their work of spiritual rejuvenation in New York and said to them: "You are the living reply to those who would suggest that France has been defeated. We have given into your keeping that most precious of things, the treasure of French thought and spirit. Yours is the mission of preparing the élite of tomorrow."

Mlle. de Miribel of the Free French office in Canada told the Canadian Women's Press Club meeting last week: "The world of tomorrow will belong to those who have understood through suffering and who have grown in stature through sorrow and struggle. . . . The world will belong to those who have understood that they were placed upon the highway only that they might march in the vanguard of humanity." That is a Leadership Principle of which the world stands in need, and which is the very opposite of the Fuehrerprinzip of Hitlerite Germany.

Bank Profits

MR. QUELCH succeeded in getting into Hansard last week a statement of the percentage relation of the profits of the chartered banks of Canada to their paid-up capital. He was probably gratified to find that the item "Net profits after public provision for Dominion taxes but before appropriations for bank premises, pensions funds, etc.," was 11.27 per cent of the paid-up capital. He may have been somewhat annoyed, however, to find that Mr. Ilsley declined to stop at that point and went on to exhibit the percentage ratio of these net profits to the real investment of the shareholders, which is not only their paid-up capital but also the reserve (which is nothing else than paid-up capital in a form which does not expose the shareholders to the double liability attaching to the actual capital as exhibited) and the undivided profits; this works out at the much less imposing figure of 5.65 per cent. Even this does not show the real smallness of the return on banking investment in present conditions, for Mr. Ilsley went on to record the condition of the net profits after appropriations for bank premises, pension funds and other similar purposes, which reduce the return on real investment to 4.47 per cent. Of these appropriations it may be argued that the one for bank premises is a form of reinvestment and that the funds thus treated do not actually pass out of the ownership of the shareholders—which is true, but cuts in both directions, since if all the amounts thus written off in past years were added to the shareholders' investment they would greatly increase that figure and correspondingly reduce the profit ratio. But about the pension fund there can be no such claim. It is an obligation

of the shareholders towards the staff of the bank, and could not be utilized for any other purpose except in the event of the liquidation of the bank.

It is fairly safe to assume that Mr. Quelch's supporters, if not Mr. Quelch himself, will ignore these two additional columns and confine themselves, for the purpose of stirring up feeling against the banking system, to the 11.27 per cent one, which is the only one that Mr. Quelch asked for. The great bulk of the reserve was actually put into the banks by their shareholders in the form of premiums over and above the \$100 price per share when the stock was issued, though some of it was appropriated in past years out of the difference between net profits and dividend distribution. It is in every respect as much entitled to a return as is the paid-up capital.

The fact which Mr. Quelch and his supporters consistently overlook is that a condition in which the banks as a whole fail to earn a reasonable return on their investment is a condition in which the weaker of them would be exposed to a great risk of operating at a loss, and that a bank which operates at a loss very soon becomes dangerous not only to its shareholders but to its depositors, note-holders and all its other creditors. An annual return of 4½ or even 5½ per cent on real investment is not an unreasonable payment for the service which the Canadian banks have rendered for many years, of providing absolute safety for all the funds entrusted to their care.

Anonymous Letters

MR. POULIOT tabled in the House of Commons the other day a letter with a Toronto date-line in which he was addressed as "Dear Half-Breed" and made the object of some other uncomplimentary observations. The letter was signed "Joe Smith," and there appears to be no Joe Smith at the address from which it purported to be sent. Mr. Pouliot has been in public life for a long time, and we are rather surprised to find him attaching so much importance to a communication so obviously produced by a person of low mentality. We can assure him—and we imagine any other member of the House of Commons could assure him equally—that he is not alone in receiving epistles of this kind. SATURDAY NIGHT receives them at an average rate of two or three per week, and they come from persons with every conceivable kind of prejudice and animosity. If they ceased coming we should feel that there was something wrong with our periodical. We incline to think that the letters addressed to us have even more significance than those addressed to Mr. Pouliot, since it is possible to write to him without the expenditure of a postage stamp, and it is not possible to do that with us.

All in all, we think Mr. Pouliot made a mistake in imbedding "Joe Smith" in the amber of Hansard for the contemplation of future generations. Mr. Pouliot has better means than that for attracting attention to himself.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY J. E. M.

FROM the *Saturday Review of Literature*:

"Travel-stained Scot, poet by nature, out-of-doors man by accident, and vagabond by choice, would like to enrich his life by correspondence with daughters of Eve whose horizons are wide." If that's not a perfect description of John Murray Gibbon of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we'll need a new hat, since the old one will have been fricasseed with mushrooms and eaten.

TWO GOATS GOT

It used to get my "nanny" when my neighbor bragged a lot
Of his fancy home oil-burner with the smokeless, dustless pot
Now I'm chuckling deep inside me, sweet content is in my soul
For I get my neighbor's "nanny" as I shovel in the coal.

NICK.

Scientists have found in the Andes a tribe of folk who live in comfort at 20,000 feet above sea-level. They may have larger lungs than our Members of Parliament although we doubt if they stick out their chests as far.

The Hawaiian volcano, Mauna Loa, has had its activity quelled by aviators' bombs. Before long Mount Goering's eruptions may die down.

ZOOLOGICAL LYRICS

The Bee

There's a divinity that shapes our ends
The poet says. But what irks me
Is that a divinity shapes and sends
Such a pointed one with a bumble bee.

The Porpoise

Smaller fish
When swallowed wish
To have their circumscribing porpoise
Served with a writ of habeas corpoise.

The Ant

How tiresome that a person can't
Throw a picnic without the ant,
(Or emmet.)
Demmet!

STUART HEMSLEY.

"A fine lot of seductive new pachyderms." So a New York paragrapher describes Ringling's elephants. Here is a good soap advertiser lost to commerce.

Stephen Leacock has done a piece for the paper mourning a bitter frustration. Another guy popped in ahead of him and recited *Lasca* which Steve had hoped to recite. At last! The only elocutionist who hasn't recited it! There ought to be a medal for this.

Sylvia, coming around with the Red Cross collection-box, took a look into our office saying, "What does this guy do?" Meditating on the answer she sniffed, "Hm! It's a man's world, ain't it?" We've been four days trying to make out the connection. And still foggy!

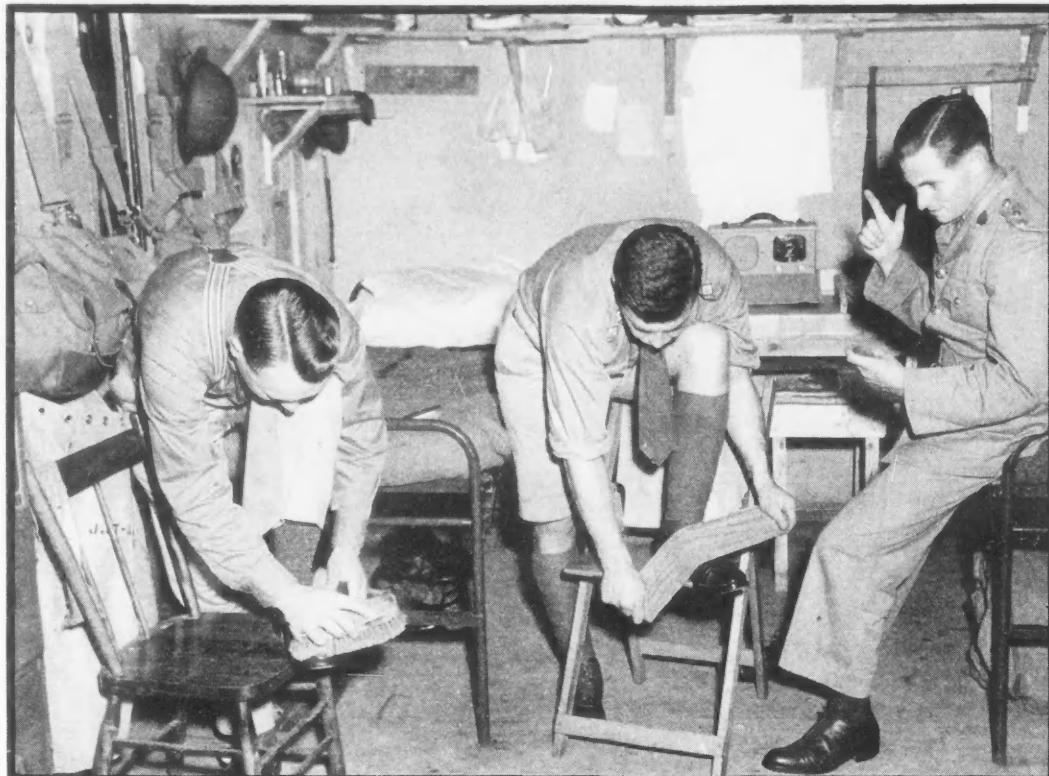
SPRING ? NUTS !

In the Spring a young man's fancy
Lightly turns to BVD's.
And his heavy winter undies
Gently sway in Springtime's breeze.
But the second day of Springtime
Brings a windstorm, cold, severe,
And he dons again his heavies;
Swears he'll use 'em all the year.

K. VAN.

Louis Kon who ships information about Russia from time to time from his Montreal office sent us a chunk about the Russian interest in English and American authors, particularly mentioning, among others, Dreiser and O'Henry. We girded at him for making O. Henry an Irishman. He responds: "Seeing that the Irish have already appropriated Marshall Timoshenko by making him Tim O'Shenko, we have presented them with another famous man." The quip modest and the reproof valiant in one.

Like Any Other Soldier, The Army Doctor . . .



How to get ready for parade with but two minutes to go is demonstrated by Lieuts. Mustard and Vallee. Lieut. Downing holds the stop-watch in this boot shining race.



Should chemical warfare ever be experienced, the Army Doctor like any other soldier must be ready to carry on with his job. Above: after a spell in the gas chamber.



Apparently the five-week course at Lansdowne Park was not without humor. Above: a class of Army Doctors.

Story by David Thornley

IF YOU haven't been to see your doctor lately, you probably don't know that chances are he's not in his office today. . . . The chances are, and they're pretty close to one in ten, he's wearing khaki. The chances are that he's slog, slog, slog, sloggin' over Africa—or Asia, or the rolling hills of England, or maybe Canada.

And that same doctor, whether he's nursed your ills for ten years past or just graduated a year ago from medical college, really knows how to slog. And get in and out of a tank! And drive a motorcycle! And manoeuvre in battle! And polish his own brass buttons. . . .

An army doctor, you know, isn't much different from any other soldier. He's got a job to do; maybe a specialist's job; but he can't so much as start it until he's learned the rudiments of the field of endeavor in which he's engaged. So before he starts sloggin' on route marches with the troops he has to go to school. And the school for army doctors is tough.

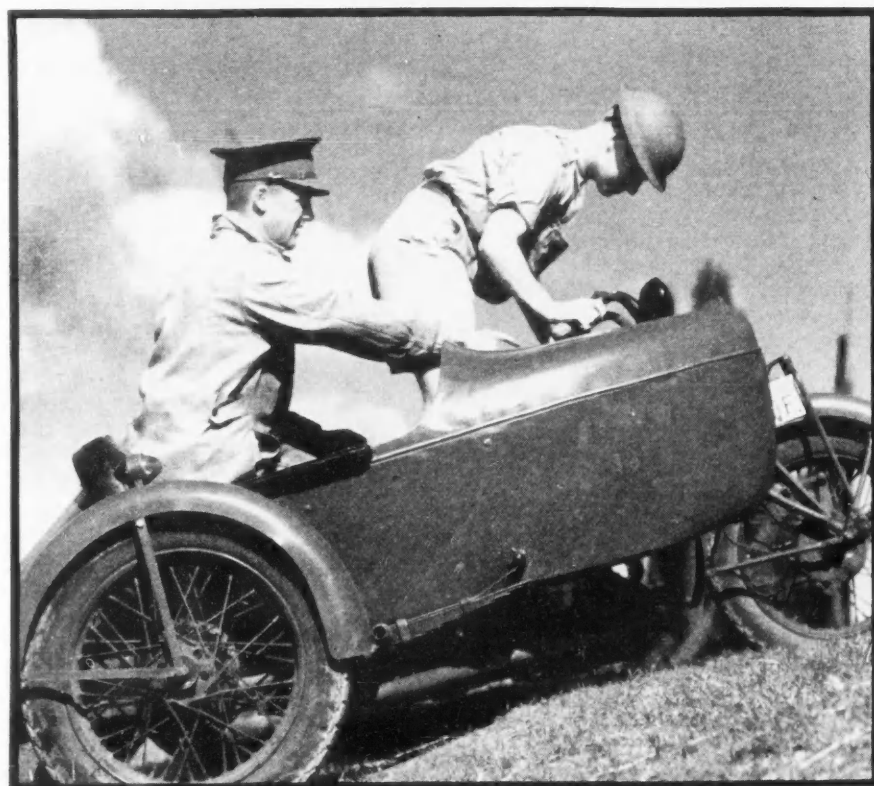
Take the typical case of young Dr. Downing of Otterville, Ontario, and his friends, Dr. Vallee of Quebec City and Dr. Mustard of Toronto. All three of course wanted to continue their professional work but all three were keen also to be in the Army. And so, this being the situation, it naturally wasn't long before they found themselves taking the course at Lansdowne Park in Ottawa where they set themselves to learn some of the scientific and practical lessons depicted in these pages.

When Lieut. Downing arrived at Lansdowne Park, he was given the garb of a soldier. From the equivalent of a college book store he collected text books on military tactics, chemical warfare, sanitation and hygiene, first aid and other subjects peculiar to a doctor in khaki. And then he got to work.

Though the training centre for doctors (there's only one in the country) has been moved to Camp Borden since these pictures were taken at Lansdowne Park, the five-week course for doctors who have not had military training remains just about the same. A competent staff of instructors of all ranks, from lieutenant-colonel down to sergeant-major and private soldier, teach the doctors how to be soldiers.

LIEUT. Downing, who will be a captain soon after his course is finished, learned with his friends how to march, and how to drive motorcycles. He learned to wear and care for a respirator, carry a stretcher anywhere, build a stretcher if he ever has to, and make his own bed. He even learned how to dig trenches. . . . One group of doctors got so interested in digging their 100 foot ditch at Lansdowne Park that they established a record for the camp.

Quite frequently while in training the doctors, each of whom at his first posting becomes known familiarly as "the M.O.," spend days at a time on a route march in order to work out a practical scheme. Their particular concern, besides learning something of military tactics, is with the study of the problems of eva-



Like the rest of a modern army, medical services must have a high degree of mobility and so Lieut. Downing takes to the motor-cycle.



Here, two M.O.'s try a hand at evacuating wounded down a trench . . .



. . . a practical application of theory they have learned by way of model warfare fought on sand tables like this.

... Must Learn All The Tricks of Modern War



After a hard day in classroom, with maybe a route march thrown in for good measure, Army Doctors like other soldiers generally seek their mess for relaxation. However...



... some, like Lieuts. Downing, Mustard and Vallee, find military studies of interest even in their spare time. Here the three discuss right and wrong tactical movements.

Photos by Malak

cuating wounded soldiers from the area of battle. What they learn in classrooms about advanced dressing stations and casualty clearing stations is rehearsed among the hills and woods of the training area.

WHEN the curtain rises to reveal the important role the Canadian Army may soon play in this war's greatest battles, the four-star rating of "the M.O." will date back just as far as his training school experiences.

In modern warfare, mobile and monstrous, the army doctor must know the principles of battle. He must know how tanks are used in the fight, and how to get a wounded soldier out of one which might be lying wrecked amid the blaze of guns. He must understand the mobility of clashing armies and be able literally to keep up with the fight... and so at school he studies the weapons not only of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps, of which he is a member, but those of the mechanized infantry and armored corps and artillery and what-have-you.

He learns how to keep an army camp sanitary; how to mark watering holes where the water is poisoned; how to keep large quantities of food clean and unspoiled. Then he puts his classroom books away and practises what he's learned.

Four hundred of the 500 doctors who enlisted last year took the training course. The rest had already had military training. Though some 2,000 Canadian doctors are currently serving in the army, the constantly

expanding "dagger pointed at the heart of Berlin" calls for more all the time. Of those already in the army it is estimated that some 35 per cent had established practices prior to 1929.

From the time young Dr. Downing is posted to serve as an M.O. he becomes one of the unsung pillars of the complex organization that is the Canadian Army. In training camps he is always available to tend the ill and hurts of his men, be these head colds or blistered feet or appendicitis. In the theatre of war, his combined military training and medical experience makes him indispensable.

THE *London Gazette* of May 19, 1942, carried the following citation about Major D. C. Heggie of Brampton, Ontario, who was awarded the George Medal: "On the night of the 3rd-4th of May, 1941, a bomb was dropped near an army barracks. Rescue parties were called for and Major Heggie and a number of Canadian soldiers stationed there did fine work. Major Heggie, who is a doctor, did exceptionally good work in rendering assistance to the injured as they were brought out of the debris and also to the people who were trapped. He remained on the difficult and dangerous work for some eight hours and by his gallant action saved the lives of many people."

Thus the Canadian Army doctor, "the M.O.," the professional man you see in these pages who has learned to be a soldier and a credit to the R.C.A.M.C.



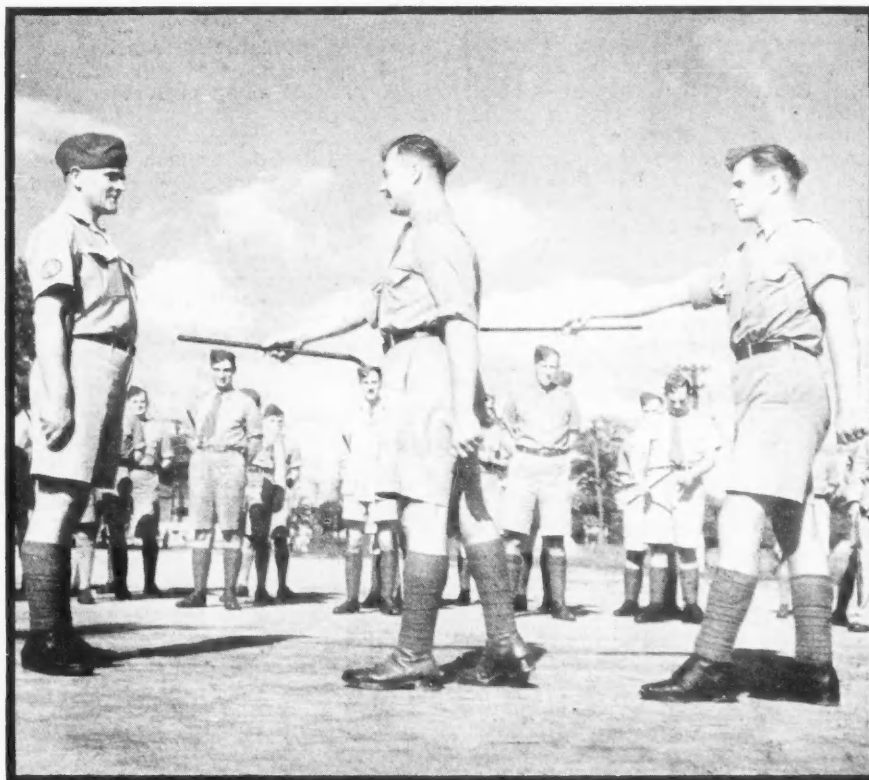
It fits where it touches. Lieut. Downing receives his battledress. He is told that it will shrink in time!



He thought he'd left homework behind! But Lieut. Vallee finds that to be an M.O. requires lots of overtime study.



Orderly-Officer of the Day, Lieut. Mustard samples the soldiers' soup.



As Lieut. Downing and his friends soon learned in their classes on ceremonial, there's a right and a wrong way to swing your stick!

That "Now-or-Never" Spirit

BY WYNDHAM LEWIS

Wyndham Lewis, who has now been residing for some time in Canada, has described himself as a "portmanteau man." One of England's outstanding experimental painters, he has found time to write some thirty books. The latest, a novel entitled "The Vulgar Streak," appeared in England four months ago, but owing to shipping difficulties has not yet reached Canada. It was ranked by the "Times Literary Supplement" as "first choice" among the novels of the week, and described by Edwin Muir in "The Listener" as an exceptionally penetrating study of class prejudice in England.

About a year ago we published several articles by Mr. Lewis and we are glad to have him with us again. Here he describes two kinds of wartime "aggressiveness," and finds one helpful, the other undermining, in our struggle towards victory.

IT IS almost mathematically demonstrable that the United Nations will, in the end, defeat their enemies. But this very certainty of ultimate victory—stressed as it has been by the leaders of the United Nations repeatedly, and all along—might be found to have a slightly relaxing, if not actually demoralizing, effect. If it did not make us exactly slack, it might at least diminish the feeling of urgency: that *now-or-never* feeling—and that *now-or-never* spirit.

Sensing that something of this sort may have happened, a new and sharper note has been imported into recent official, and semi-official, polemic and propaganda.

I suppose that a preliminary guarantee of victory in any sporting event—whether in field sports, the ring, or a boat-race—would take away in great part the fun of the thing. It would be apt to induce a certain laziness in the predestined victor. That *now-or-never* feeling ("either I do the trick now and at once or the opportunity will never recur") is what keeps up the winner to his superlative effort. In all of life, indeed, the zest of success is contingent upon our uncertainty as to the outcome. Life is a gamble, as we say.

War is not a sport; the "fun of the thing" must be rejected as a factor. But even there the element of chance—a little uncertainty—would stimulate rather than the reverse. So it may be—I do not know—that such constant assurances as we have received of ultimate victory may have been bad policy.

Then, although we know—for I believe we *do* know—that we shall win the last great battle, we are always, in the *meantime*, losing. Every reverse we suffer—and Mr. Churchill described Singapore, for instance, as the greatest military defeat that England has ever sustained—every such defeat causes our publicists to rush back at us, telling us roundly that we lack that absolute aggressiveness which is needed in a life and death struggle.

I have mentioned Mr. Winston Churchill, whose war leadership is now under a cloud, as a result of all these incidental disasters. Whatever the verdict of history may be regarding his responsibility for the latter, one great merit he has always had, from his "blood and sweat and tears" statement onwards. He has not

sought to prettify the battle-picture, as it unrolled itself from month to month. He has never pretended that a world-war against such antagonists could be a military picnic.

Miss Dorothy Thompson, on the occasion of her visit to England, referred to Mr. Churchill's "pessimism"; not of course with respect to the ultimate issue, but in his privately expressed attitude towards current happenings. Then again, at the time the British Prime Minister was in Washington the newspapers were loaded with banner-headlines announcing the rout of the German Armies in Russia. When asked about it Mr. Churchill was reported to have answered casually: "Oh—they're falling back to their winter lines, that's all."

This robust acceptance of the inevitable tide of reverses, attendant upon our culpable lack of preparation for war,—backed with the conviction which he and all of us share that the tide must turn, in the nature of things,—should have been a model for everybody. In that particular Mr. Churchill gave us all such an admirable lead that it is a pity we did not, as one man, follow it.

Offence Best Defence

To return to the much-canvassed question of "aggressiveness"—for perhaps even Mr. Churchill's stoic matter-of-factness might lead, under certain circumstances, and practiced by people less belligerent than himself, to a sort of psychological Torres Vedras. To me it appears axiomatic that offence is the best defence. In all of war, as much as in an air-duel, the maximum of concentration, in the breathless tension of deadly combat, is what spells victory. But just as America had no great academy of war, and had to build up its military leadership from zero, so the British Commonwealth is not in peacetime military-minded. Then our politicians are much more aggressive than our military men: that is another fact. In this extremely political war (in which the supreme war-leaders everywhere except in Japan are civilians) to translate political aggressiveness into military terms has all along presented great difficulties.

Whenever, so far (acting perhaps upon urgent advice from the ring-side), we have let ourselves go and indulged in a display of "aggressiveness," we have suffered an excep-

tionally severe setback. When our two capital ships, *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*, went charging up the China Sea in so devil-may-care a fashion, crying "To hell with air-support! Show me the enemy!" we know what happened. Or take an earlier episode—the earliest of all. When, placing too much reliance in the reckless dash of our Gallie partners, the British Expeditionary Force moved boldly forward into Flanders to meet the Boche in head-on combat, we had a most frightful disaster—which might have lost us the war straight away, had the Nazis been a bit more spry (yes, and shown a little more dash on their side) and proceeded immediately to an invasion of England.

Reprehensible Aggressiveness

It was almost worth committing that particular blunder in order to have Dunkirk, with all the magnificent heroism of the historic evacuation. We can say that *now*. But we should not be saying it if the Germans had followed us over the Channel—risking as greatly in attack as we did in withdrawal. There is nothing so reprehensible as *unsuccessful* aggressiveness. And ever since the period of the "phony war" we have been indulging in that. Flanders, Norway, Greece, Libya, all were in one degree or another abortive attempts to demonstrate our pep and initiative. The fiasco of Hong Kong was an error of somewhat the same class: prestige, against the plain dictates of commonsense, influenced us to make the gesture of defending what was indefensible.

Why one of the key strongholds of so great an empire *should* have been so defenceless is a matter for history to decide; the same of course applying to Singapore. Our futile and costly defence of both was almost as though we were ashamed to admit how we had neglected to make them into real strongholds. It is all part of the price you pay for being a "peace-loving nation": although really to be so peace-loving you should not be an empire, our enemies would be sure to remind us.

However, had all the energy and resources collectively expended in these various enterprises been conserved—that is the point—and then discharged all in one big blow, at a well-chosen moment, we might be in an easier position than we are today. So what is at the bottom of these blunders? Probably the fault lies in forgetting that you cannot unmake the past overnight—in not admitting that Singapore was a rottenly conceived fortress, that it was too late to recondition it, and in not blowing it up and getting out before the Japs arrived.

As to the more recent past, equally dogging us: when Hitler became Chancellor the English should have been put upon a war-footing—unless to keep out of Europe had been the policy chosen. Then, in order to be matched against a revolutionary army (run by young nobodies full of pep and brains, however vile their principles), all the British senior officers should have been sacked. They



British-made goods are world-famous for their enduring qualities. An example of this was to be seen in the bombing of Bath recently when an ancient bath-chair was discovered unscathed in a badly battered area.

had been brought up in the sleepy old school of the Pax Britannica.

The main mistake has perhaps been to keep on forgetting, or being persuaded to forget, these limitations—that you have a military instrument which is not geared to a revolutionary impulse, and that numerically it was inadequate for the purposes of attack.

"Aggressiveness" is a slogan: all I want to do is to discourage its use in the wrong place. The issue is apt to be confused by its too indiscriminate employment. We have no desire, for instance, to make ourselves spiritually and for good into "aggressors." Aggression is what we wage war to destroy. There is a problem. It is better to transform ourselves into wolves and panthers rather than lose the war. But probably that is not necessary.

There is one context in which the slogan "aggression" seems to me unexceptionable: namely when used by the advocates of a "second front." It would be madness to stand idly by, if it is any way in our power to act, while the Soviets were overpowered. Here is a case where we just have to risk everything: for everything depends upon the outcome of the battles in Russia.

The True Tonic

No, what I argue against is something that is the half-brother of Panic: namely the eternal pep-talk. Mr. Churchill's refusal to get excited the whole time, or to indulge in unfounded optimism in *that* attitude is to be found the true tonic: in his rejection of the pretence that war is a fairy-tale, in which nothing really unpleasant ever happens to the little hero, but in which all the latter's enemies bite the dust, and he stands unscathed at the last.

The following is the philosophy of an enlightened modern censorship—where the ether-wave is really used just as the surgeon uses his sort of ether: as an anaesthetic. Since (such is the argument) we are sure of where we stand absolutely certain of our ability to succeed in what we have undertaken in this war—why not kind of anaesthetize the public for its duration? When it is all over and the operation has been brought to a tri-

umphantly successful conclusion, then the public can be allowed to emerge from its trance. In retrospect, everybody can be told exactly what happened, in all its dark horror.

There is an excellent case for this way of looking at the matter. But still a doubt must persist as to whether the technique in question is up-to-date. The war may not be quite *total*: but on this occasion the civilian and the combatant are not in watertight compartments, as last time they were. Therefore the "glittery toe-holds of blissful ignorance," as Mr. Upton Close puts it, are sometimes a little worrying.

The trouble about streamlining, and spraying with a cheerful tint, the war-news, is that when the dragon we have, according to all reports, so thoroughly liquidated (without receiving so much as a scratch; ourselves) abruptly rises up and, belching flames from its nostrils, overruns some new nation, or continent, the public rubs its eyes, discouraged and amazed. The general situation looks suddenly blacker than it in fact is. That is what happened so conspicuously with the *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*.

Why not rather (and this is not so absurd as it may sound) invent *bad news* for the public, every day if there happens to be none available in order to harden it up? Never let it go without its daily quota of bad news!—else it will get soft. If we really have a big success to announce let us by all means give it to the public, who will like it all the better for its Spartan diet of bad news.

Of course I know that it is most unlikely that such an heroic course will ever be followed by any nation. But a diluted version of it has, as a matter of fact, been practiced once or twice—by a harassed and flustered censorship, under pressure from angry newspapers hungry for news. It has always worked splendidly. I have observed. When the censor opens the flood-gates a little, the public bucks up at once! It almost *likes* the harsh tidings—for certainly there is nothing so debilitating as news with all the guts taken out of it. The public looks stern, when such a thing happens; but it looks *refreshed*, like a man after an icy douche.



Feel Increased Force of War

With increased demands for manpower, the War has of late come closer to British youth. Left: 17-year-olds are seen registering for full military service. Shown are Home-Guardsman, Harrow student with straw boater and an Air Training Corps member. Right: in London, 60,000 Boy Scouts like these perform duties such as sandbag filling, do A.R.P. work, canvass for blood donors.



Counter Illumination Is Practical

BY GORDON BEST

AT WARNEMUNDE the Germans recently employed, for the first time on record, dazzle lighting or illumination barrage for protecting a city against night bombers. Warnemunde is an aircraft manufacturing centre and U-boat training base located eight miles north of Rostock.

After bombing Rostock the R.A.F. headed north and as they swept toward Warnemunde they were greeted with heavy anti-aircraft fire but no searchlights. However, when they arrived over the target area many ground lights were turned on. At the same time "A great curtain of light was flung out horizontally to dazzle the raiders". Behind this curtain of light hid the factories and military works.

In order to locate their targets the R.A.F. planes were forced down to a very low altitude where they were subjected to terrific anti-aircraft fire from the ground defences. Our losses were 19 planes which was the heaviest toll since last November. This would tend to indicate that counter illumination as a defence measure against night bombers is highly successful.

Counter illumination is no new concept born of this war. It is actually an English idea and was sponsored there during the last war by aviation experts such as Pemberton-Billings. It is natural that the English should be the first to invent this idea as they were the first people to be subjected to night bombing attacks when the Zeppelins came over in the last war.

To date nothing has been done in England to test the possibilities of this defence measure. While every opportunity existed during peacetime to investigate its value no doubt the English are a little reluctant to make tests under wartime conditions when test lights might act as a beacon for nearby hostile aircraft.

However, we in America are under no such handicap and it is high time that the possibilities were thoroughly investigated.

The United States Army Engineer Beard has made some preliminary tests on a small scale at Moreland Hills, Ohio. For reasons of security technical data is not released for publication on the results of these but they were described as "satisfactory". However, the test area which they employed was so small (1000 feet by 1000 feet) that only certain features of counter illumination could be tested with any degree of usefulness.

Enemies Silhouetted

In addition to the obvious value of dazzling an enemy pilot, so that he cannot see through the light barrage to his target, another valuable advantage is that when the hostile aircraft are flying over the light-protected target area they are silhouetted by the ground lights to any protecting defence planes flying above them—thus making an excellent target. With such a small test area as was employed at Moreland Hills this feature could not be given any kind of a satisfactory test due to the high speed of present day aircraft. This can readily be seen when it is realized that aircraft flying at 300 miles per hour would pass over the test area in slightly over two seconds.

Assuming that counter illumination has merits as a defence against night bombers, and the Germans seem to have proved that successfully at Warnemunde, is not Canada, centre of the great British Commonwealth Air Training Scheme and unmolested by hostile bombers, the logical place to give it a trial? We have the opportunity to make tests here in safety so far. During such tests we need have no fear of attracting Nazi bombers. Results of these tests might be of priceless value to England as we should, by tests, be able to furnish her with a complete and proven system for the protection of her cities.

The reason that nothing has been done so far seems to be a general scepticism as to its effectiveness and a fallacious idea that it would require so much power as to make it im-

Counter illumination has been employed for the first time on record. Use of this protective measure against night bombers has been inaugurated by the Germans when the R.A.F. were recently greeted with dazzle lighting during a raid on Warnemunde, Germany.

Loss of nineteen R.A.F. planes during their attack appears to prove the value of dazzle lighting.

It is suggested herein that Canada is the logical place to test and perfect systems of our own. When these are completed full details and specifications of proven systems may be sent to England where, under present conditions, it is impractical to carry on experiments and tests.

practical. No doubt the Germans' successful use of counter illumination has altered the opinion of the sceptics. This may result in an investigation of its possibilities and an investigation into the question of just how much power it would take and what would be the cost of installing a system and operating it.

The Requirements

Let us examine the requirements for designing a barrage lighting system.

It must be of sufficient intensity to counteract any moonlight combined with the ground "twilight" effect.

Lighting units must be spaced closely enough together so that interstices of dark background between the lights will not be large enough to interfere with the silhouetting of the enemy aircraft.

All lighting units must be so located and mounted as not to permit light to shine upon buildings or other landmarks.

Units must be located to form as symmetrical a pattern as possible to eliminate possibility of hostile aircraft being able to orient themselves by using small, asymmetrical sections of the entire area from which to take bearings.

Maximum utilization of light must be effected in order to use the least amount of current consistent with production of desired results. Fortunately in a barrage lighting unit a high degree of optical control, such as required in an anti-aircraft searchlight to produce a narrow concentrated beam, is unnecessary. Therefore accurate control of the emitted light may be discarded in favor of high light utilization.

Desirable, if not essential, features of the individual lighting units would be lightness in weight; materials employed would be non-vital for other war uses; each unit provided with a universal mounting bracket; easy access to the lamp so that burned-out lamps could be quickly replaced without the use of tools.

A standardized wiring system should be employed to facilitate quick and flexible installation of the units. This would include a weatherproof switchbox located near the ground so that the light could quickly be turned on by the local ARP warden.

Need Not Be Costly

When considering a lighting installation of this kind we have several factors which are not present when designing lighting installations according to standard practices. A counter illumination barrage installation is essentially a temporary measure and the equipment employed can be designed with this in view. Expensive floodlights, such as would be used for permanently lighting a building or sports area, need not be employed. Construction of the lighting units would be made from the cheapest and most plentiful materials. Niceties of construction and appearance of the finished product are not factors as in the case of a floodlight being offered for sale in a competitive market. Another point is that there should be no necessity of designing the unit proper to comply with the multitudinous regulations, restrictions and specifications laid down by various agencies empowered to enforce these in the production and use of peacetime electrical fixtures. These lights would be for emergency use in case of air raids only and there should be no

reason for greatly adding to their cost by burdening their design with a lot of unnecessary regulations. The essential thing is to produce the light and direct it where it is required in the most economical way.

Based on the foregoing requirements and assuming that design and construction would not be hampered by peacetime regulations of equipment, adequate lighting units of 500 watt capacity can be produced in quantity for less than the retail price of a good electric toaster.

Various estimates of power and distribution of these lighting units have been made from Mr. Pemberton-Billings' "minimum of one wide-angle beam searchlight in the centre of each quarter of a mile" to Mr. Dickerson's estimate of 75 kilowatts per square mile. The required amount of light will probably have to finally be determined from actual tests.

Let us play safe, according to present estimates, and arbitrarily assume that 100 kilowatts per square mile would produce satisfactory results. Then two hundred of the above 500 watt lighting units would be required for each square mile. (500 watts is $\frac{1}{2}$ a kilowatt). The cost of these units would amount to less than the retail cost of two hundred electric toasters. Surely such a cost is extremely low.

The Necessary Power

Now let us examine the question of electric power with which to feed these lights. As we have stated the supplying of power for the counter illumination lights is considered by many to be an insurmountable barrier. If we take the city of Toronto as an example we find that it contains a total of 40.54 square miles including rivers and the harbor within the city limits. Thus at 100 kilowatts per square mile for barrage lighting we would require 4054 kilowatts to completely furnish Toronto with a system within the city limits.

Where are we going to obtain this power? The street lighting system—which would naturally be turned off at the first warning of an impending air raid uses over 5000 kilowatts of electricity. So here alone is considerably more power than required. The domestic requirements of electricity many times exceed the street lighting load.

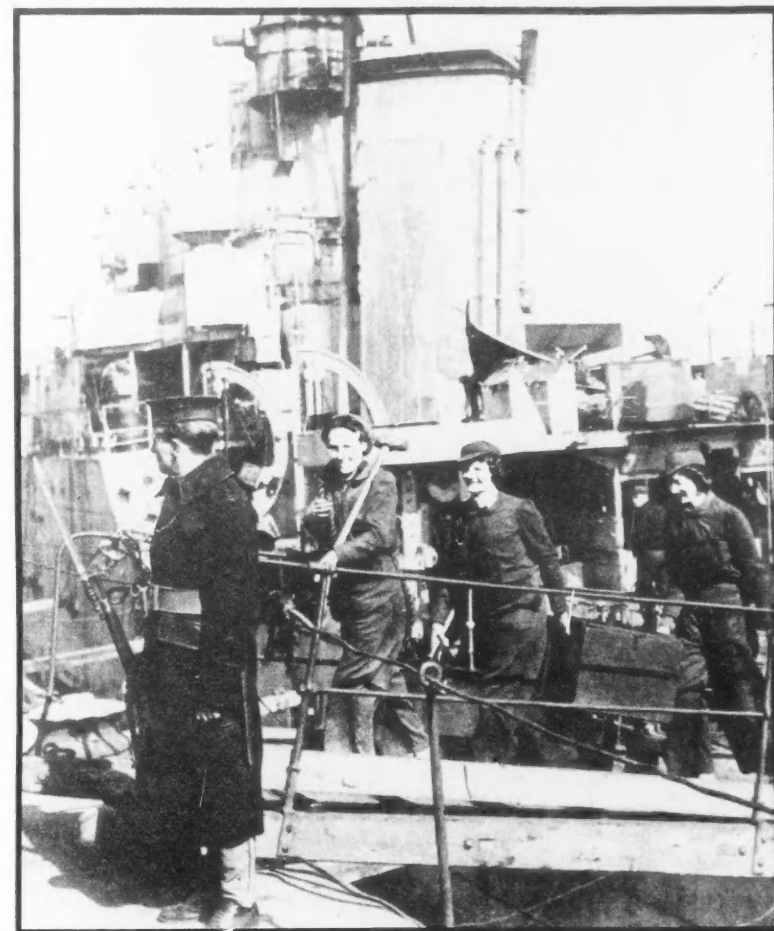
There is another factor not generally considered in relation to counter illumination. It is constantly the aim of lamp manufacturers to produce lamps which will give the maximum amount of light, for their rating, for the greatest length of time and at the least cost to the consumer. 1000 to 1500 hours of life seems to be the present average. But for an emergency measure such as a lighting barrage we do not require such long life. By "forcing" the lamps we can get a great deal more light out of a lamp of a given rating at the sacrifice of part of its potential life. In some localities, where power is not as plentiful as in Toronto, this would undoubtedly be the wise thing to do. Thus by "forcing" a 250 watt lamp it can be made to give as much light as a 500 watt lamp operating normally. This would result in a 50 per cent cut in the total amount of power required to feed the system.

Lamps are inexpensive and all but the filament is salvageable. Even if by "forcing", the life of a normal 1000 hour lamp were cut to 100 hours this would be equivalent to 100 hours of actual protection against night

bombers. This would, under worst conditions, be equal to several weeks' protection. (Actually the life-brightness factor is approximately in inverse ratio.)

The Germans have, as usual, taken an idea which was conceived in one of the democracies and beaten us into putting it to practical use—and with highly successful (from their standpoint) results. But the Germans dare not do any extensive testing on a full scale. We, in Canada, have the opportunity of doing this and by so doing may be able to render service of inestimable value to embattled England—to say nothing of adding to our own defences against night bombers.

Meal time on manoeuvres: Trooper B. L. Woodbury, training in Britain with the Fort Garry Horse, shows how to operate a fireless cooker.



The men continue to sail 'em but today it's the women who refuel and refit 'em! Above: British women dockyard workers coming ashore after helping to put a destroyer in shape for sea. That their jobs are man-size may be seen by the heavy "maul" one is carrying on her shoulder. In order to release men for more active duty, British women have also gone in for aerial photography. Below: a Naval "Wren" with her camera.



The Americans Deeply Love Their Draftee Army

IN WASHINGTON, D.C., almost in the shadow of the Lincoln Memorial, is an army encampment of some 100 neat tents. There are showers, phones, an information office. This is the soldiers' hotel. Here men on week-end leave from army camp, who come to the capital to spend a day or two, find lodging for just 25 cents a night. Always on duty at the camp are one or more officers of the U.S.O. ready to give the boys free tickets to shows, direct them to affairs, connect them with citizens who want to have soldiers in to dinner, take them for a trip around the city or have them as guests at a party or the theatre.

This is but one example of many of how America tries to solve the problem of the boys in the armed forces having entertainment and fun and close relations with the civilian population. The Americans seem to love their draftee army. Almost everyone you meet wants to do something for the boys in uniform and does it. There is the feeling of usual American verve, push, pressure.

In New York there is that exceedingly interesting institution known as the American Theatre Wing, Inc. The organization helps provide entertainment for the army. In New York City it runs a cabaret for the men in uniform. No one else admitted. There is no charge. The best actors, showmen and showgirls in New York participate in almost never-ending relays. The man connected with the theatre, who can not act—a director, perhaps, helps serve drinks; the woman in a similar position, acts as hostess or helps clean up. The space has been donated free; there is little expense and this is covered at one or two civilian days when the public is invited to come and pay.

The U.S.O. in New York and other cities constantly thinks up new ways to make the soldiers' life more enjoyable. At present, for instance, tens of thousands of free tickets to major baseball league games are distributed. All baseball clubs in the American and National leagues have offered to admit soldiers in uniform free of charge.

Name dance bands, theatre troupes, movie stars, all participate in entertaining the men.

Leaders of nationally known dance bands give concerts at intermittent intervals in army camps. These concerts are given as a part of complete shows organized under the auspices of Camp Shows, Inc. The musical

units, comprised of orchestra, vocal and novelty entertainment, present two popular performances each evening. The entertainment includes special arrangement of current hit tunes, choral and vocal numbers and novelty acts. No admission is charged. The bands which play in army camps include Earl Hines, Tommy Tucker, Benny Goodman, Jan Savitt, Vincent Lopez, Ted Lewis, Count Basie, Ina Ray Hutton, Guy Lombardo and others.

Entertainment troupes do not limit themselves to performances within the boundaries of continental United States. They have performed in Panama, Newfoundland, the West Indies and now, it is understood, troupes are being organized to perform in Australia and Northern Ireland.

The link of civilians with the army is shown also in the following example: The American and National Professional Baseball Leagues have instituted a fund from which army units can obtain money for the purchase of baseball kits of two types. Kit "A" contains three bats and twelve baseballs; Kit "B" has a catcher's mitt, mask, body protector and pair of catcher's leg guards. The ratio of distribution is ten "A" kits to one "B" kit.

"Morale" Services

However, the organization of "morale" services for the men in uniform transcends by far simple "entertainment". One of the most interesting developments is the effort to connect the soldier, sailor and airman with production. Groups of uniformed men are taken to visit factories, see how their guns are produced, talk to workers about increased production. This is not done casually or infrequently but all the time. When an airplane gives good results in action, the pilots are encouraged to write to the workers of the factory which made the machine or to come there, if possible, to report in person. On the other hand labor, organized and unorganized, is encouraged to keep in touch with the men in the army.

Thus we have unions assigning special funds for the sending of cigarettes and packages to their members in the army. They also assist the families of their buddies who had enlisted.

In New York we heard a story about the furriers' union. Appar-

BY RAYMOND A. DAVIES

The keynote of "Morale" activities in the American Armed Services is the link of the soldier and civilian in a common war effort. High army morale can be used to raise civilian morale and vice versa, the American experience shows. Canada should improve its "Morale" work. The Army Week, June 29-July 5, can be used for this purpose to good advantage.

ently this union keeps in very close touch with its members in the army. Recently some of the boys returned to the factories for a brief visit and brought their buddies. In each factory the workers presented the visitors with gifts, arranged small affairs, distributed cigarettes and drinks and so on.

The same method is applied in schools. Children are encouraged to "adopt" soldiers who had graduated from these schools. They write

letters to these "alumni" in camps and overseas, and send them gifts. Whenever possible the "alumni" come to the schools to tell children about their activities in the services.

The results of this type of work are very great. Soldiers feel that civilians remember them, that the country is "with them". Civilians understand the problems of the army and are encouraged to produce ever more for the war effort.

Lessons for Canada

There are some important lessons in all of this for Canada. We have been doing a great deal to supply soldiers with entertainment, to send cigarettes, etc., etc. But in our case, somehow, the main task of linking the soldiers with the civilians has become dissipated, obscure. Imagination seems to be lacking in this respect.

We haven't yet learned to use the army individual as a powerful weapon to build civilian morale and vice versa.

Our soldiers are not sufficiently connected with the workers in war industry, to many of whom the war effort is still obscure and hidden behind a cloud of officialdom.

We have a situation where each week-end thousands of soldiers descend upon the big cities with little money and little to do. Go into the beer parlors and walk around the streets any Saturday night and you will see men who would like something better to do but can neither afford nor find it, have not been provided with anything else.

From June 29 to July 5 Canada will hold the National Army Week. It might be good to utilize this week for devising new and better methods for linking the soldier and civilian, for finding new ways of satisfying the serviceman's yearning for entertainment, pleasure, and companionship.

We have our public, aching and eager to do everything possible for the boys in the armed services. We have our ball clubs, our name bands, our radio programs, our theatres. We can do as much and more than the Americans have done. But more dynamic leadership must be given to achieve all this.

Our service organizations have done fine work. But somehow the spirit of this work has not penetrated the civilians. This should be the case. We can learn from Americans and do better.

THE AMERICAN SCENE

Plan for an Appreciation of Britain

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

New York, N.Y.

THIS week, six months after the entry of the United States into the war, the people of this nation are beginning to feel the power and confidence that come with transfer of the initiative from the enemy to themselves. We hold the essential bases for offensive action, we are accumulating the power, and we feel the urge for ruthless retribution.

This grand change in the shape of the war comes six months after the entry of the U.S. and two years and nine months after Britain challenged the enemy. It takes no mathematical genius to estimate that Britain and the Empire held the fort of freedom for two years and three months; and it takes no military master to realize that to-day's shape of the war turns on the mighty base of Britain's resistance during those two years and three months. Without Britain's resistance during those heartbreaking years and months, all might easily have been lost now—all, including the sovereign independence of the United States.

There are many here in the United States who are vividly conscious of what Britain's stand has meant to this country. And they believe all Americans, in simple justice, should be vividly conscious of it. If this truth dawns brightly over all of America, it will bring fuller co-operation between the English-speaking peoples during the war and it will guarantee closer relations in the critical post-war period.

To this end a movement is under way in New York and Washington to petition the President to proclaim September 15 of this year and every year as "Battle of Britain Day," a holiday for celebration and meditation. On this day there would be parades and speeches and fireworks, and a recollection of the miracle of British resistance in September, 1940, when the freedom of the world for generations to come depended on a slender line of British and Empire pilots bolstered by the refusal of the British people to recognize defeat.

"Battle of Britain Day" might well become a day of thanksgiving, full of the stuff of freedom, pregnant with the spirit of interdependence of all free nations.

Originator of the plan is Morris L. Ernst, the famous New York lawyer. He has already developed wide enthusiasm for the plan, and at the

proper time a petition will go to the President.

It seems to me a similar movement should and will develop in Canada.

The British and Americans are learning the lessons of propaganda very quickly, the best proof of which is the parade held on Monday in New York. . . . Ten British and five American heroes of this war received the plaudits of the city in a mammoth parade up Broadway, a meeting in Times Square and a reception in Madison Square Garden. . . . Among the heroes is Squadron Leader J. D. Nettleton, V.C., who won the highest award for his part in the raid on Augsburg. . . . New York is the first of 20 cities to greet these men who have been decorated for valor against the enemy. . . . It may be argued that these skillful men can ill be spared from the fighting fronts. But their respective governments have decided that war spirit on the home front is tremendously important. . . . Those Canadians who think it will "spoil the characters of our boys" to give them public plaudits had better think again.

The New York *Daily News* hasn't changed much since I was last in New York. . . . The leading editorial on Saturday last dealt with Churchill's lack of aptitude for war leadership. . . . The *Daily News* has every right to make this observation but the headlines in the news section of the same issue made the editorial look a bit weak. . . . Outside of the battle near Midway, most of the principal stories dealt with British triumphs on land and in the air.

Too Much Victory

The great problem of those in charge of American morale is curbing the victory enthusiasm which threatens to slow the momentum of this nation's war effort. Triumph is in the air along this east coast. There is lively gambling that the war will be over before January 1, 1943. Most people are convinced it will be over within a year. "Germany can't take it," they say. "The Russians are bleeding them to death." "How long can they take a thousand bombers a night?" "They've lost the initiative and we're getting stronger every day." "It's in the bag."

This attitude which is common to all the people living in the volatile

atmosphere of New York comes as a surprise to the correspondent just returned from the west coast. In California, Oregon, Washington State, and British Columbia the people are living in the shadow of an enemy who still holds the initiative. An air raid on San Francisco and Seattle is a daily threat. On the Canadian west coast, an "in person" raid at some isolated spot in the north is not considered improbable. These threats have had a sobering effect on the people. Their anxiety teaches them that the war is far from won.

But the east coast, where American opinion is mostly manufactured, is supremely confident. This is a dangerous confidence which must be curbed by our own publicists lest the enemy embarrass us by doing the job itself with a lightning show of power.

Three Months' Progress

This should not be interpreted as meaning that there is no basis for high hope and sober confidence. My advices from Washington indicate a substantial changeover from the dark days of three months ago when a neutral military observer capable of giving an honest opinion felt that the war was an even money bet and the initiative was still firmly in the hands of the enemy.

We have come a long way since then. Russia has held firmly and has met easily the best hopes of the conservative observers. China has weathered the gravest crisis in its long war with the Japanese. The British have stunned Germany and thrilled the free world by taking full command of the air over western Europe. Auchinleck has blasted German hopes of a quick advance through Libya and Egypt and this is a triumph of greater significance than most Americans and Canadians realize. And finally, the battle of production has been won; the free world is now outproducing the Axis.

We have climbed the toughest incline—certainly—and we can see ahead to a not unhappy future. But the months to come will not be a merry coast downhill. The Axis has tremendous power in reserve, a great war potential still untapped, and a fighting spirit still undimmed. It will require every energy at our command and every sacrifice within our power to push the enemy within sight of the brink of disaster.



The good work done by the Toronto Rotary Club in assisting people of Liverpool when they were blitzed from their homes was the subject of a recent article in Saturday Night. Now another instance of this service club's practical sympathy for those in distress is illustrated in this photo showing one of a series of "bread'n jam parties" which Rotarians arranged for Liverpool children recently. Rotarians in Liverpool had advised fellow-Rotarians here of the almost total lack of jam and a Toronto Rotary member mentioned the matter to a niece, who had a reputation locally as a jam maker. Thrilled with the opportunity of being of service to at least some of Liverpool's bombed-out children, she made up a big batch of her jam which through Toronto Rotary was shipped overseas. Arrived in Liverpool, it was taken in charge by the Rotary Relief Committee there who felt it would be best to arrange a series of children's parties at which to present the jam instead of distributing it to families in the usual way. For most of the children present, bread with jam was an almost "unknown quantity." They consumed it all.

The problem of looking after the children of employed mothers during working hours is becoming as urgent in Canada, where only a little is being done about it, as it has long been in England, where much is done.

It is a job in which the trained professional and the amateur will have to learn to work together, for there are not enough of either to do it properly alone.

IN THE present war emergency the day nursery stands in a confusing light, since it is both welfare work and a requirement for total mobilization of industry. It draws its support from those who demand full prosecution of the war, and it must be administered by those primarily interested in social problems. In peacetime, the mothers going out for all-day work were the ones so needy that they had to turn to charitable institutions for aid to care for their children. Day nurseries have been philanthropies, run by boards composed of socially conscious people; they asked the mothers to pay only "what they are able," which varies from five to twenty-five cents a day.

Now the need is upon us to establish such care for the children of the women who are producing shells and guns and airplanes and tanks to save Canada from invasion. It is entirely out of the realm of charity. One does not speak of charity to soldiers only of service. It is true that the working-women can pay a share of the cost of feeding the children; but obviously they cannot build and equip the necessary establishments, or carry the whole expense. That becomes a function of the whole community for which they are working—that is, it's a government job. In some countries even in peacetime such service has been provided either by the government direct or by making it a charge on industry. Chile, for instance, requires every factory to set up a crèche for babies up to a year old, if a certain percentage of female labor is employed. The top floor of a tobacco factory is given over to chubby black-eyed babies, in one city.

England before the war was in the same position that Canada and the United States now are; her day nurseries were private affairs. But gradually, urged by the women M.P.'s, the government has taken over the function. There are now some six hundred in operation with many hundreds more planned for and nearly ready. Children under five come under the Ministry of Health, those over it under the Ministry of Education, a fact which has caused a confusion we fortunately do not have to duplicate. The method there is for the Ministry of Health to invite the local authorities in a town or borough where there are a number of working mothers to submit plans. When they are approved, the borough goes ahead with construction, and the Ministry foots the bill.

It was found that the system of private "minders," even those licensed by the Health Ministry, broke down into disorder, which, aside from the human damage involved, affected seriously the production of munitions. Women found their children were not getting proper food. They got sick. Naturally their mothers quit to stay home and take care of them. Baby-farming, that is taking children in order to neglect them for profit, cropped up. Minders did not recognize contagious disease until too late to prevent its spread. The same objections would apply to any such system in Canada; it is not likely it will be tried here. They do not apply to foster-home day care, as used in Vancouver and other western cities, where a social worker picks out a home and sends children there to be cared for, keeps it under supervision, and is responsible for their well-being. But the method is hardly to be used in the crowded working-class districts of Montreal and Toronto.

Social workers who have spent years in study and training, who have built up the standards of their profession and forced its recognition on an equality with teaching and medicine, tend to resent the incur-

The Case for Day Nurseries Is Strong

BY MIRIAM CHAPIN

sion of the well-meaning amateur. But there happens at the moment to be a war on. There are not nearly enough trained women to staff the day nurseries which are needed at this very time. Later, as more women are drawn into the manufacture of planes and guns, under more or less elastic selective service rules, it will be impossible to get the production wanted without employing those who have one or two children. Already thousands and thousands such mothers are working, for the

very simple reason that they want the money, some of them desperately. Working all day at a lathe is hard labor; few stick that long just for fun. Here is the time to call on women who have had some training as nurses or teachers, who have married and left their professions. Often one who has a child or two of her own will be willing to bring it with her to the nursery and spend the day caring for others too. One attendant

can look after six small children or eight older ones, and so allow four or five other women to go to work.

Trained personnel must be stretched over as much ground as possible. Short courses can be and are being given for volunteers. The newcomer must be willing to work under direction. The trained person should realize that in this emergency we can't do everything as we would like; that sensible people can learn the fundamentals of child care in a short time, if they don't know them

already. Patience, good nature, commonsense, calmness, and a liking for children, are the essentials.

The nursery school is a desirable part of every day nursery. If a graduate of a training school is not available, and they are all too few, it is possible for a girl to train herself by studying the methods. In any case, by having a dozen or fifteen children playing together, they can learn to share blocks and toys, to imitate each other in painting and clay modelling.



"Remember, now!
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but chicken noodle soup!"

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Campbell's
CHICKEN NOODLE SOUP



THIS SOUP IS GROWING FASTER IN POPULARITY THAN ANY OTHER!

MADE IN CAMPBELL'S MODERN CANADIAN KITCHENS

Shall We Conscript Wealth Along With Men?

BY CLARIS EDWIN SILCOX

THERE is an old story about a man who owned nothing but a bicycle. He decided to marry, despite his poverty. As he repeated the words "with all my worldly goods I thee endow," one of those attending the wedding shouted "there goes his bicycle."

In the present discussion over the national war effort, the question of the conscription of wealth is coming to the front. Many who urge it most vehemently would probably be the first to defend their private right to their own "bicycles" if bicycles were deemed part of the wealth to be nationalized. Moreover, many of the most vocal champions of the conscription of wealth are precisely those who own little or nothing that might be conscripted. But parity of sacrifice does seem, at first blush, to suggest that while young men and older men are giving up their lives in the defence of human liberty, it is wicked to defend the rights of property. If there is to be a conscription of persons, it is asked, why not a conscription of wealth and property?

This issue, like all the others which trouble us, is confused, and it is some-

what amusing that the most urgent demand for the conscription of wealth today comes from the very province where for a century anything like "socialism" has been regarded as horrible and heretical, and where, less than four years ago, an effort was made, over the protests of other sections of the country, to make the advocacy of communism an offence against property and civil rights. In this province, too, the overwhelming majority profess a religion which has adhered with conviction to the rights of private property and which equally insists on the priority of the family as the social unit. One has always been inclined to believe that the status of private property and the status of the family were somehow interwoven.

There is, probably, a necessity for a clarification of the principles governing property, its duties and its rights. These principles in their historical, philosophical and religious aspects have been dealt with exhaustively by theologians and moralists throughout the history of the Christian Church. One may be forgiven

for suggesting to the economists and financiers who are in such a muddle today that it might be worth their while to take a day off sometime and examine some of these principles, beginning with the eighth commandment: "Thou shalt not steal."

Great thinkers like St. Augustine in the fourth century laid down the principle that the right to ownership of a particular piece of property was contingent upon the use to which it was put. And in the days when the Anabaptists of Munster were advocating communistic principles, the Elizabethan Reformers found it expedient to insert in the Thirty-Nine Articles of Religion, found in the Book of Common Prayer, a definite repudiation of communism. The thirty-eighth article read: "The riches and goods of Christians are not common as touching the right, title and possession of the same, as certain Anabaptists do falsely boast." Thus, in the Christian and the Catholic tradition, the rights of private property may claim a certain religious sanction, provided that private property also accepts its duties. The right to

In this article a well known Canadian student of social and ethical problems enquires whether the demand for the conscription of wealth is "a means employed by the socialists to achieve the nationalization of . . . everything they can nationalize."

The analogy between conscription of manpower and conscription of wealth breaks down as soon as it is pushed to any detail. And Dr. Silcox wonders whether Quebec is really serious in demanding something which must deeply affect not only the rights of private property but the priority of the family as a social unit.

it largely depends upon the use which is made of it.

Property, however we may define it, when honestly acquired (whatever we mean by honesty) is usually obtained by gift, inheritance or purchase by the owner out of his accumulated savings or assets. In the latter case, it may be the indirect reward of his own labor.

If it is purchased, it may be assumed that the buyer could have used his funds for alternative purchases. He might have purchased consumer goods, such as a new house to live in, or a grand piano, or a wine-cellar; he might have used the funds to secure a small business; he might have spent them in a trip around the world; or he might have invested the funds in stocks or bonds, postponing his present enjoyment against some hypothetical security in a more distant future. If he spent it on an ocean trip, no government can now conscript it unless it puts a high tax on ocean trips and make the tax retroactive for twenty years or so. (Some governments in Canada have done things just about as silly.) Even that, however, cannot take away the experience for which our economic man paid and which presumably he enjoyed. But if the wealth was exchanged for something which is tangible and which the government can get its hands on, it can conscript it.

Treat All Alike

Now, if we are to have the conscription of wealth, is it to be the conscription of all kinds of wealth or just of some forms? If one proceeds to conscript the property of a man who owns stocks and bonds, while leaving other forms of wealth, such as homes and farms, intact, how far does the scheme and method make for parity of sacrifice? It only robs one type of investor while it leaves another type of investor free to retain and to enjoy his property. There is surely no parity of sacrifice in wartime if the man who does not own any real estate but has invested only stocks and bonds loses everything, while the man who owns nothing but real estate retains complete control of his possessions.

Nor is it possible or practicable to claim an unqualified priority for persons as against property in any sound conception of equity. For property, when it has been toiled and sacrificed for, is or may be the symbol of "personal" achievement. It may well represent the life-blood of the owner, and if the owner is deprived of it without fair compensation of some sort, he may be morally entitled to a sense of injustice—a belief that he has been robbed. The commandment "Thou Shalt Not Steal" has not yet been abrogated, even though Hitler may ignore it.

Further, this symbol of personal achievement has in some respects the quality of an earthly immortality, since property may survive the owner, and be passed on by him to his heirs and dependents. A reasonable desire to accumulate, provided it is kept within limits and does not succumb to the temptations of avarice and cupidity, is not only laudable; it is also conducive to the perpetuity of the family as the social unit. Men will work and save for the family far more readily than they will for the abstract totalitarian entity called the State, and if the State begins to conscript this symbol of man's earthly immortality, it may cut at one of the deepest roots of family life.

Nor can it be forgotten that many men of property are today serving

with the armed forces. They can find comfort in the belief that, even if they are killed, their loved ones will acquire some additional security through the property which they leave behind. Shall we conscript their property while they have volunteered to risk their lives in defence?

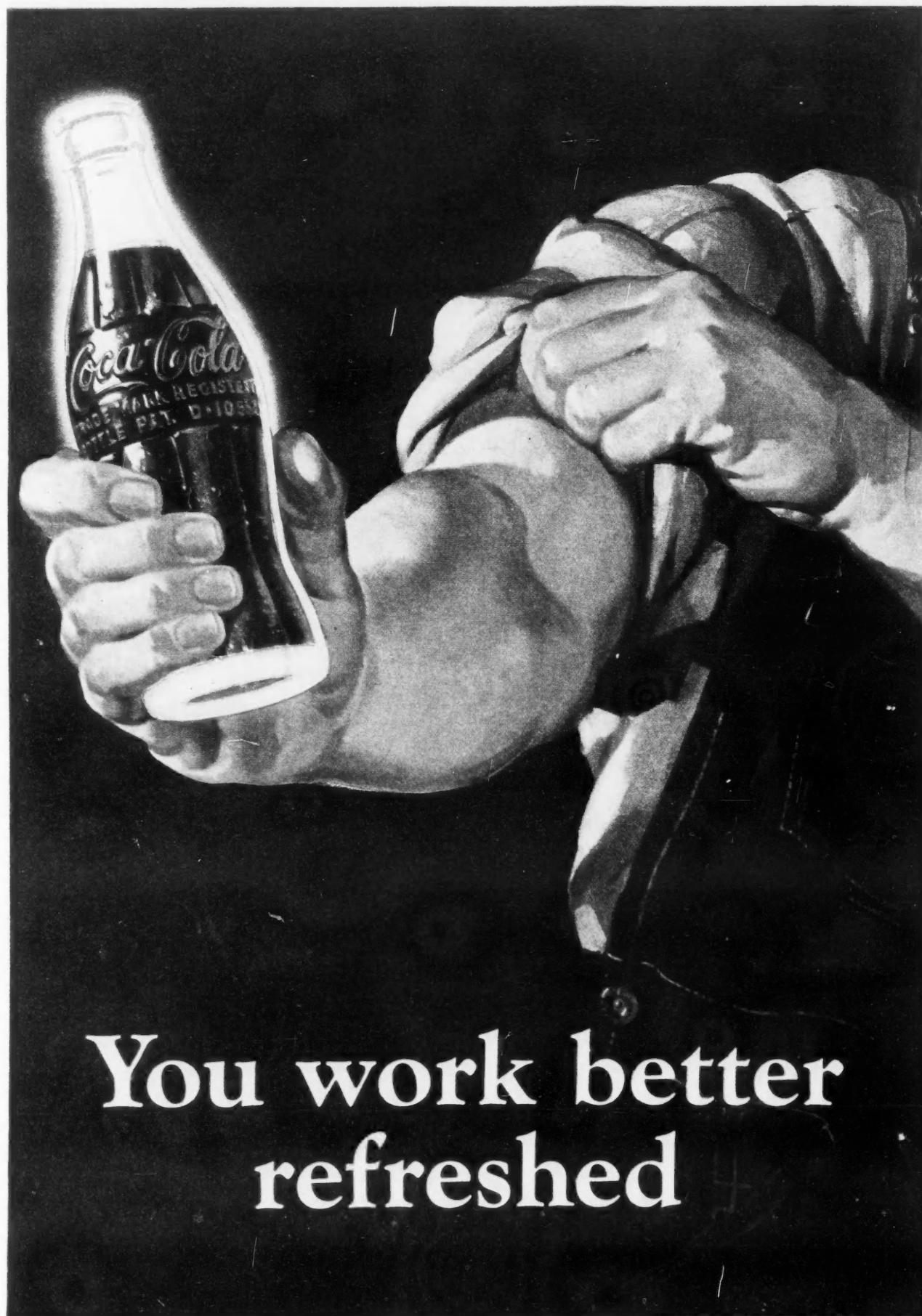
There is yet another difficulty in the establishment of an analogy between the conscription of property and that of persons. When the State conscripts a person in wartime, it is (a) primarily for the duration of the war; (b) on the basis of certain physical factors such as health, age, stamina, lack of dependents, etc., and (c) on the basis of certain skills. Are comparable tests available for the determination of what kinds of wealth are to be conscripted? Perhaps, but it will be hard to find them.

Is It Permanent?

A person who is conscripted may be killed, or permanently incapacitated, and in such cases the State is of course under obligation to provide some compensation, however inadequate, to the dependents who have been deprived of a breadwinner or for the perpetual care, if necessary, of the incapacitated. But many will return at the end of the war, ready and anxious to be once again incorporated into civil life. They will expect, on demobilization, to find jobs waiting for them, and while some may confront a Hobson's choice, the period of conscription will, it is hoped, come to an end and be replaced by one of free selection of vocation.

But if property is conscripted, will it too only be for the duration of the war, at the end of which it will then be returned to the private owners with due compensation for any damage which the property may have incurred? Or is the drive for the conscription of wealth a means employed by the socialists to achieve the nationalization of industry, homes, lands and everything they can nationalize? Is such conscription of wealth to be temporary or permanent?

And what criteria shall be used in selecting the kinds of wealth to be



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Head of Britain's invasion-trained Commandos, Lord Louis Mountbatten and Lady Mountbatten are shown leaving Buckingham Palace following a Royal Investiture occasion.

conscripted which will parallel the criteria used in the selection of manpower? Will all wealth be conscripted, except tooth-brushes and pocket-handkerchiefs, or just certain kinds of wealth? It has been suggested sometimes that such conscription be applied only to war-industries, but practically all industries today are working on war-contracts of one kind or another. Must we conscript all industries? Again, farmers today like to speak of agriculture as Canada's primary 'industry'. No one will deny the magnitude of the expansion in agriculture due to the war. But if the motor-car industry is to be conscripted and nationalized, why not agriculture? And would the conscription of agriculture mean the nationalization of the land and the operation of Canada's half-million or more farms by managers appointed by Orders-in-Council and responsible only to the government? For it must be remembered that unless fixed and fair criteria are established, the conscription of one kind of wealth to the exclusion of other kinds will be improper.

What of Liabilities?

In all this, too, it cannot be forgotten that even in a total war, certain normal activities must be carried on. Civilians who may not even be engaged in war-industries must be clothed and fed and sheltered. Mothers must continue to nurse and tend their babies, and teachers to train their young. The elderly people who live on fixed incomes and who can render little economic contribution to the war effort must be kept alive if only on grounds of decency and humanitarianism.

Further, if we intend to conscript the assets of all citizens, what are we going to do about their liabilities? Many today are in a bad way because they find their assets frozen and often ruined, while their liabilities are still active. If assets are conscripted or frozen, justice requires that the State freeze or conscript li-

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Redounding to your credit
Than to spend a stormy hour
Explaining why you said it!

MAY RICHSTONE.

abilities also, for how can people pay their debts if they can not realize on their assets? If you render the investments held by insurance companies, annuities, and charitable or educational institutions of no immediate value, incalculable suffering may be created. For if investments cannot pay dividends, it will affect the security of literally millions of the population. A letter from a great New England university to its alumni asked for special help this year since the decline in income from investments and tuition fees had created an operating deficit this year of one million dollars!

Thus, it is not possible to press the analogy of the conscription of wealth and the conscription of persons. A different set of problems altogether arises, and the government needs to be mindful of the differentials. What is feasible in the one case is not so feasible in the other case?

We Have Some Already

Meanwhile, parity of sacrifice does demand that wealth take its chances for survival with persons. It will anyway, conscription or no conscription, for the accumulated wealth in Canada today will be worth little to its present owners if the Nazis win. It is necessary to explore still further the possibilities in the conscription of wealth if we will not destroy more than may be gained by it — so delicate are the equilibriums in the economic structure.

But there is a sense in which we already do have conscription of wealth. Many people have lost practically everything that they had saved or for which they looked for future security because of the accident of the war and they are receiving no compensation whatever for their losses. Many peacetime industries and businesses, unable to secure supplies, or to be converted to war pur-

poses, have been practically wiped out. A great deal of wealth in real estate has been liquidated in our cities by unjust taxation and inflated assessments and the prohibition of unnecessary building. Even in businesses which still survive, manifold restrictions which hamper the acquisition of great profits or operation on any satisfactory basis make the life of the business man both difficult and even at times precarious. He is hanging on by the skin of his teeth. We have price-control, the measurable control of profits through taxation, and especially the high income

taxes which lay a particularly heavy load on persons of modest incomes fixed on a pre-war level.

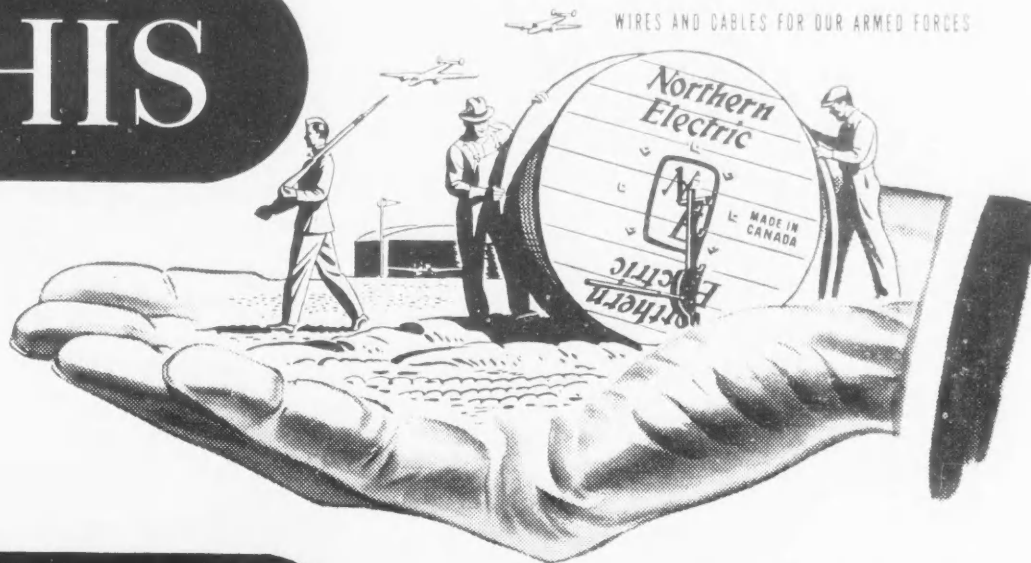
It is not going to be easy for many persons to accumulate great wealth during the war even with the increased overturn in business. It is probably true that a fairer method of income-taxation could be developed which would take into greater consideration not only the amount of the income received but also the aggregate capital assets and accumulations of the particular individual taxed. It may even be that more drastic steps should be taken to prevent the accum-

ulation of great fortunes not only in wartime but in peace time and thus procure a better diffusion and distribution of economic security. But so long as the wealth retained by the individual cannot purchase very much except government bonds, and so long as savings are siphoned off by taxation, we already have to a large degree a conscription of wealth comparable with whatever conscription of manpower we may have attained.

Further steps to dehorn war-profiteers may be necessary, but the exponents of the conscription of wealth should be more specific as to the na-

ture and extent of their proposed operations. In particular, they should tell us whether they are really seeking the wartime conscription of wealth, or using the exigencies of wartime to foist a socialist State upon us. A socialist State may be inevitable, despite all the European developments under certain forms of totalitarianism, for socialism gave birth to Mussolini's fascism and socialism gave birth to Russian communism and Hitler calls his new order "national socialism." Just what kind of socialism will the conscriptors of wealth give us?

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And the war is not being fought in the front lines alone. Here at home, management and labour, shoulder to shoulder, are accomplishing amazing feats of production. The "tools" are being given.

Wires and Cables of every type are being supplied in vast quantities by Northern Electric. Power, light, communications — vital essentials to navy, army, air force and allied industries — are being carried over wires and cables whose peace-time development has been tremendously expanded into war-time production. It is understandable then, that the production and delivery of wires and cables for other-than-war needs must be considered of secondary importance as long as the present conflict lasts.



WORKING FOR VICTORY AND SAVING FOR VICTORY!

Pictured on the left is Miss Annie K. Jones, one of our long service employees in the wire and cable division. Miss Jones is one of the thousands of us Working for Victory through all-out War Effort and — Saving for Victory through continuous and regular purchases of War Savings Certificates.



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The "profit motive" is not a bad thing, provided always that it is not dissociated from the sense of social responsibility, says a Canadian business man who has drafted a set of "rights and duties" in which the two are closely bound up together.

The free citizen has an obligation to the State just as much as the King has, and should hold his rights only while he fulfils it.

Rights and Duties After the War

BY R. H. B. HECTOR

A GRAVE injustice has been done to the system of individual enterprise by the habit of representing its motivating power as being simply the desire for profit. In considering the relative merits of this system and of the alternative systems which are now offered in its place, there is need for much clearer recognition of the fundamental creative forces which have made the existing system work, and work, on the whole, for the general good of society. These creative forces are the appeal to self-denial

(in saving "capital" for home or business), the appeal to faith (in putting out what one has saved in an investment or business venture), and the appeal to self-sacrifice (in working for a family rather than for oneself and in co-operation with one's fellow-men).

Even so, it is only too true that, in the operation of the system from a national point of view, there has been revealed a lack of social re-

sponsibility on the part of various bodies within the economic organization (e.g. whether it be a local group pressing for non-essential local benefit, an industry seeking excessive protection, a trade union demanding concessions foreign to our social and economic system, or groups thoughtlessly wasting our natural resources), and, perhaps more apparently, on the part of certain individuals. There is little doubt that there has been a

definite lack of needed restraints by political authority and that such restraints as have been instituted have not carried sufficient weight with public opinion because they have been instituted as remedial measures only and not on the basis of principle as considered policy.

On the other hand, the alternative systems which are offered today will not of themselves correct this situation; the degree to which their appeal to social responsibility can be made effective will still depend upon the self-discipline exercised by those in power in the carrying out of their duties; and experience has shown that, within such systems, there is inherent the gravest danger of freezing men's creative wills by too great supervision.

Should we not then first explore every avenue for amending the weaknesses shown by the existing system, always bearing in mind what has been created and the latent power within it, and use every endeavor to increase the true freedom of all and to strengthen its creative forces? Why should we embark on any new experiments which would lower rather than raise the high standards of individual responsibility? Surely we should embody more firmly in our social legislation the ideals and obligations of individual freedom for which we tell our young men we fight.

The necessary corrective is the restoration of a greater measure of duty and obligation into our social system and the present time, with all its appeals to self-sacrifice and duty, would seem the appropriate time to re-establish these bastions of social order into our social legislation. On

MOT OF THE MOMENT

THING this country greatly lacks is

A good Price Ceiling on its taxes.

POOR RICHARD II

that basis, any necessary remedial legislation will bear the hall-mark of social responsibility as the considered policy of the nation, implementing the obligation laid on the King in the Coronation Service to support the general welfare of the people.

As a contribution to further thought along these lines, the following points are submitted as foundation stones upon which a freer and more enlightened political and economic system can be built:

As to Personal Rights—To establish in the legislation of this Dominion the principle that personal rights of security of employment and means of livelihood, of public health and of education shall enjoy the full protection of authority equal to that given to property rights.

As to Social Duty and Obligation—To provide for the continuance of every right and privilege only upon the proper performance of the social duty inherent therein.

As to world affairs—To pledge the Dominion's resources to the improvement of external as well as internal affairs, more particularly by (a) admitting immigration of all persons qualified and ready to undertake full citizenship in the Dominion, and by (b) pledging the export of the country's products to any part of the world where they may be needed, financed where necessary by foreign loans.

As to Freedom of Enterprise—To endorse the principle of freedom of enterprise, and of freedom of contract between employer and employee, provided that the social obligations of each party are fulfilled.

As to Citizenship—To provide as part of the educational system instruction in the duties, obligations and ideals of our form of government; to require every citizen upon reaching an adult age to take an oath of allegiance to the Crown and to renew that oath upon entering into any position of privilege or responsibility.

The oath of service taken by the Crown at the Coronation to govern according to the laws and customs of the land demands an answering oath on the part of the citizens to live by those laws and customs and to aid the King in the raising of ever higher standards of justice, mercy and faith.

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For meritorious service to the British Empire: Ho Kan, Chinese quartermaster aboard H.M. transport "Empress of Japan" is shown here as he received the B.E.M. during a recent investiture at Buckingham Palace.

THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

The Loss of Life in Cologne

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IT IS eminently probable that large-scale destruction of life and property in a considerable number of German cities is the only means by which the German people can be convinced that they are beaten, that their bid for the supremacy of the world has disastrously failed, and that their policy of unlimited frightfulness and international amorality cannot succeed in a world largely composed of nations with a deep passion for freedom.

That, and that alone, is the justification for our rejoicing over what has happened to Cologne and to Essen and in lesser degree to many other German cities. If these things are not going to bring the German people to their senses, there is no reason for rejoicing over them.

To rejoice over them merely as a form of vengeance for what the Germans have already done to cities which we ourselves love, and to communities with which we are in the deepest sympathy, is a weakness which we might well pardon in those who have suffered more directly than we Canadians, but which we should not tolerate in ourselves and should not admire in anybody. Our object should be to defeat the enemy, not to avenge ourselves upon them. In endeavoring to defeat them, we are entitled to use whatever physical means they have felt entitled to use against us. But we are not entitled to rejoice over the suffering that these means may cause them; we may rejoice only over the extent to which their successful use brings us nearer to the achievement of our aim.

A community tends very easily to adopt the attitudes which are most vociferously expressed in its midst. Canadians should therefore avoid the use of any expressions which might be construed, even though unjustifiably, as indicating a feeling of pleasure over the number of civilians killed and maimed in our air operations against Germany. People who have not thought out their own attitude on this subject are easily led by such expressions into a similar state of feeling. It is very easy to forget that many of the victims in such cases are young children who cannot yet have been contaminated by the Nazi ideology; that others are aged men and women who have all their lives been just as earnest followers of the Christian religion as ourselves; and that even among those at the prime of life there are some who have all along remained recalcitrant to Nazi teachings although incapable of facing martyrdom by opposing them. The blood of such innocent persons as these is not upon us, however. The whole German people brought upon themselves whatever calamities may issue for them out of this war, when they put themselves under the kind of government which was bound to make such a war ultimately inevitable. It is our unavoidable task to make Germany suffer; but should we go about that task in a spirit of vengeance, or of cruelty, or of vainglory and lust for power—or indeed in any other spirit than that of a consciousness that we are doing a necessary task of purification—we shall be lowering ourselves to the level of the enemy and losing the right to regard ourselves as the agents of a more than mortal justice.

Newspapers and radio commentators and preachers have a special responsibility in this matter. I have heard Canadian newspapers severely criticized for what their critics described as "gloating" headlines; but so far, while I sympathize with the motive of the criticism, I do not think it has been justified. Headlines emphasizing the number of dead in Cologne are doing no more than picking out from the second day's bunch of news on that subject the item most likely to be of interest to the average reader. That interest is legitimate, because the defeat of Germany can only be brought about by killing Germans. It is the object of these

raids to kill Germans, and it is a perfectly proper object. The raids are designed so that their victims will be mainly those associated with war industry, and war industry will be chiefly affected by the attendant destruction. But this is not because war industry areas are the sole legitimate

objectives of air raiding. It is because both the psychological effect and the material effect of raiding war industry is vastly greater than that of raiding anything else. The fact that the British can raid these places, which are the most heavily defended in all Germany, while the Germans can only raid Canterbury and York and Exeter and cannot raid any place whose destruction would really do them some good, is the most overwhelming evidence we can possibly present to the German mind that the day of German air supremacy is irrevocably past.

That is the one thing which will convince the Germans that they have lost the war. And until they are so convinced, we have not won it.

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THE HITLER WAR

Japan Loses All She Gained at Pearl Harbor

THE tempo of the war is increasing on all fronts, with the enemy less often able to seize the initiative and more often failing in his projects, and our blows becoming heavier and heavier. With his plans for this year upset to an extent which we may not yet appreciate by the Soviet winter drive, and further thrown out of gear by Timoshenko's Kharkov offensive, Hitler has so far attempted no more in Russia than the tidying up of the Crimea, a left-over from last year's work. It looks as though his next operation will be another preliminary, an attempt to

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

close the Murmansk supply route, rather than the long-expected "all-out" offensive.

Meanwhile, on his home front has begun the test which he has always feared most, the test of the solidarity and endurance of the German people. His arms factories are being eliminated by the dozen, while production skyrockets in America, so that Oliver Lyttelton suggests that publication of this continent's production figures, far from giving

"comfort" to the enemy, would frighten him to death!

After half a year of deployment of their forces and reparation of the damage caused by the initial blow at Pearl Harbor, the Americans are beginning to hit back hard against the Japs, who now seem to have reached and passed the high-water mark of their success. The failure of their bids to take control of the Indian Ocean by seizing Ceylon and Madagascar, and of the Pacific by seizing New Caledonia, Hawaii and Dutch Harbor, show that their forces are now stretched to the limit and their strategy and fighting qualities by no means invincible when met by alert opponents disposing of approximately equal strength.

The Jap attempt on Hawaii last week for it seems to have been nothing less—came just half a year too late. Surely the greatest Jap mistake of the war was the failure to invade Hawaii on the day of the Pearl Harbor attack. To return now, before the Americans could restore their fleet to full strength, certainly, but after their air power had been not only restored but greatly strengthened, proved a fatal mistake.

Counted on Surprise

The Japs have seemed to understand the modern relation of warship and plane very well. Where did they go wrong? From the few details available as I write early in the week, it seems that their plan was to overwhelm Midway by sudden attack, and then use it as a supporting base for a rapid advance on Hawaii. Once in possession of Midway they may have counted on bringing in a large force of their long-range Zero fighters and other aircraft via Wake Island, 1185 miles away. The Americans have no comparable long-range fighter which could fly the 1300 miles from Hawaii to Midway, much less the 2400 miles from San Francisco to Hawaii.

The Japs had first to take Midway, however. To do this, they had to take the risk of bringing up a large force of carriers. Apparently they counted on another surprise blow, as effective as that on Oahu last December 7, which would knock out American aviation on Midway, and clear the way for the battleships to close in and deal with the coastal guns.

The American air force on Midway was neither surprised nor knocked out. On the contrary, it seems to have struck back immediately at the carriers, and been reinforced by medium and heavy bombers flown in from Hawaii, probably B-25's, the type which bombed Tokyo, the still newer and more sensational B-26's, and four-engined *Flying Fortresses* and *Liberators*. From the account of an eye-witness, it would appear that American carrier-based dive-bombers and torpedo-bombers followed into action as soon as they could reach the scene, already lit up by many burning Japanese ships. There has been no mention of American surface forces having made contact with the retreating enemy, though probably American submarines were in action.

Thus did a bold Japanese stroke turn into a major disaster. This gamble for Hawaii and control of the whole Central Pacific cost Japan, it would seem, the entire margin of sea-power which she won at Pearl Harbor and perhaps a little more. There is no confirmation that any battleships were sunk, though one will be out of action for some months, and two others for a lesser period; or that any cruisers were lost, though the damaging of four or more of these will cut further into effective Japanese strength in a vital category.

My running count of Jap cruiser losses now stands at 19 definitely claimed sunk by our side, 7 probably sunk and 22 damaged. Without including any of the "probables", this would mean that Japanese cruiser strength has been reduced from about 50 to 30 in a half year of fight-

ing, with a considerable number of the surviving units in dock for extensive repairs. Hanson Baldwin, military correspondent of the *New York Times*, always very cautious, gives the Japanese strength as 30 to 36. This number of cruisers is totally inadequate to patrolling Japan's far-stretched lines of communication, convoying, and supporting her battleships and aircraft-carriers in action.

It is in carriers, however, that the Battle of Midway may prove an irreparable disaster to the Japs. They may have had 9 regular fleet carriers and as many seaplane carriers and converted merchantmen at the begin-

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ning of the war. Against these the count stood, up to the Battle of Java, 1 definitely sunk, 2 probably sunk and 1 damaged. Two more were definitely sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea. In none of these cases was the type of carrier specified.

In the Battle of Midway, however, the eye-witness mentioned above, an American torpedo-bomber pilot who was shot down and spent the whole day in the midst of the scene, says definitely that Japan's two biggest carriers, the *Kaga* and *Akagi*, were on fire and that one was certainly sunk and the other probably. We know that another smaller carrier was certainly sunk and two more damaged. Now we can begin to assess the remaining strength of Japan's naval air arm.

The smaller carriers used at Midway might well have been the three ships of the brand-new *Soryu* Class, displacing 10,000 tons and carrying 40 aircraft. If all of these have been put out of action, one permanently and two for several months; if the *Kaga* or *Akagi* (the former completed in 1928 from the hull of a battleship, the latter in 1927 from the hull of a 42,000-ton battle-cruiser, and each carrying 60 planes) has been sunk and the other put out of action for the remainder of this year at least; and if at least one of the carriers sunk in the Battle of the Coral Sea was a regular naval unit; then Japan is left for the present with no more than three regular carriers with a capacity of 105 planes out of an original force of perhaps 9, carrying 370 planes. That makes an end to her idea of taking Hawaii and Dutch Harbor and changes the whole naval picture in the Pacific. The defeat of the Jap Navy has begun.

Carriers Finished?

To turn aside for a moment, I wonder if, in view of the debacle suffered by the Jap carriers in the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, we will now hear that this type of ship is too vulnerable to air attack and has seen its day, as we heard of the battleship after Taranto and Pearl Harbor, the crippling of the *Richelieu* and *Bismarck* and the sinking of the *Prince of Wales* and *Repulse*?

It is no secret that during the past few months aircraft-carriers have been given priority over battleships in U.S. building yards, and that a greatly-expanded carrier program has been developed. Hanson Baldwin hails the carrier as the real capital ship of modern navies, and says that the United States is building or converting no less than 32. Major Seversky, on the other hand, can find no more enthusiasm for this program than for the battleship program.

The experience of this war, he declares in his "Victory Through Air Power" (reviewed in this space last week), has proven the carrier the most vulnerable unit in the fleet. The idea that ship-based aviation can ever face land-based aviation he finds "wholly unrealistic" and certainly he was borne out at Midway. He predicts that there will soon be few places, even in the Pacific, where a navy will be safe from attack by land-

based aviation. For the investment in one aircraft-carrier Seversky would rather have 50 Douglas B-19's, though he considers these a mere preview of the great flying battleships of the future.

Wants Super-Carriers

Against this "blue-sky" enthusiast, another recent writer, Alexander Kiralfy, in his "Victory in the Pacific" (Longmans, \$3.50) argues that there is still a place for the "blue-water" fleet. Only the naval limitation treaties, he asserts, have prevented the "logical" development of super-battleships and super-carriers of 75,000 to 100,000 tons, with protection to withstand modern torpedo and bomb attack. The case of the *Bismarck* supports this view; had she had any air

support or any fleet support she might never have been hit, and at the worst would have been able to limp home after she was damaged.

It may be that in the future Seversky's aerial battleships will bring an end to the usefulness of battleships and carriers. But for the present the lesson of events seems to be that, as in everything, there is a decisive difference in whether these naval units are well-built and well-fought, and what quality of land-based aviation they have to face. Italian aviation never bothered the British carriers in the Mediterranean; nor did the obsolete Dutch planes prevail against the Jap carriers off Java. There seems no reason why, at present, American high-quality land-based aviation cannot be used to reinforce the Navy, which certain-

ly has its uses still.

On one thing Kiralfy and Seversky agree, and that is that to defeat Japan we should strike at her heart and not labor for years "lopping off the tentacles." Seversky would subdue her by air attack from Alaska, which he could not mount until 1945. Kiralfy believes in speed. He would persuade Russia to join us with her air power and air bases, and invade Japan via Kamchatka, first seizing the Kuriles to open up a direct sea connection to Siberian ports.

I must say that such direct approach seems more feasible than sending fleets of planes all the way around the world into China, transporting into her back door by air all of the immense supplies of fuel, bombs, spare parts and other supplies needed, as well as maintenance

personnel, and bombing Japan from bases which the Japanese are busy shoving further and further back into the Chinese interior. A substantial fighter force and a substantial transport force must be sent to China to give her necessary support. But the knockout blow should be dealt directly across the Northern Pacific, with or without the aid of Russia.

It has been suggested that we might make a bargain with Russia to help us against Japan if we open a second land front against Germany, and there seems no reason why Russia would not be willing to do this, once her critical danger has passed. That such an offensive could be mounted this year is out of the question. But at the rate things are moving, it might be possible to do it next year.

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Ottawa Will Have Guides -- and Needs 'Em

BY G. C. WHITTAKER

STORIES about business men getting lost in the forests of wartime officials at Ottawa and Washington in their search for the right officials to attend to the war business which brought them to the seats of government and losing hours and days of precious time are far from being all fiction or even exaggeration. We have heard at first hand of many such cases and continue to hear about them. Only last week a man from a western city who knows his way around Ottawa pretty well recounted to us how, in his search for an official who would be in charge of a particular matter of concern to him (and to the war administration), he had been misdirected from one office to another until he had visited no fewer than eight offices without finding the right man and had completed a circuit by being directed back to the official on whom he had first called. His protest finally produced results, this official himself taking over the job of searching out the man in charge of the business in which our friend was interested.

Such experiences are not the rule but are not uncommon. And from what one hears Ottawa is orderly and well charted compared with Washington. There, similar expeditions may last for days and cover miles of the territory of the District of Columbia and then prove futile in the end unless the searcher is uncommonly determined and aggressive.

Adding to confusion there is the constant shifting of officials from one position to another and the movement of divisions of the war administration from one part of the city to another. One man recently back

from Washington tells of his satisfaction, after playing the game of blind man's buff, at getting ahead with his business upon eventually finding the right official, but of having to start all over again the next morning when he called by appointment to resume and conclude the matter. He called at the office where he had made progress the previous day, to be told the branch of the administration with which he had consulted had been removed to another building some miles away, and when he got there he found that the official with whom he had progressed with his affair had been shifted to some other job and his success of the previous day was washed out.

Problem is Growth

It is not to be assumed that the troubles of the visiting business man are due to incompetence in the war administration. The administration has been growing daily since the war started and will keep on growing until it ends. The process of re-adjustment or reorganization is of necessity almost constant. Also, specialization is the rule in most of the divisions of the war administration. An official having one particular job to do may have only a very vague idea as to who is doing some other particular job. It is not unnatural that outsiders should be misdirected at times. Directories for the assistance of officials themselves as well as for outsiders with war business to transact are got out from time to time but invariably they become out of date between the time they leave

the draftsman's hands and come off the printing press.

In the department of the war administration with which business men have most to do, that of Munitions and Supply, a move is now proposed to save their time and temper. If it goes through a guide service will be established for advising the visitor correctly just whom he should see about any matter and where and when he can be seen.

The proposal is a subordinate and indefinite part of a plan now being definitely carried out in Mr. Howe's department for advancing the program of war production and at the same time assisting a particularly distressed section of the business community. The industry and subcontracting branch of the Munitions and Supply Department, under the competent management of Director General Jeckell, is setting up a division for the succor and utilization of manufacturing plants which have been or will be displaced from the normal occupation of producing consumer goods by the withholding of scarce raw materials and by the doubling up of consumer goods plants in order to lower production costs and preserve the price ceiling. The division is to act as a kind of foster-parent to industries which have been orphaned by the war against Hitler and against inflation. Its function is to find them war work that they can do -- mainly in the form of subcontracts. The plan will help war production by increasing capacity without the use of scarce materials and labor on new plant construction and it will keep many plants going which otherwise would become idle for the rest of the war.

A part of the plan which promises to be even more helpful to distressed business men than the guide service is a permanent exhibit in Ottawa of units and parts of units of war equipment for which Mr. Howe's department is in the market. The exhibit is already being assembled in one of the temporary buildings of the department. About twelve hundred items are on display and thousands more will be added as they are gathered in and as more space is provided for their exhibition. Owners or representatives of plants which are capable of war work but are not engaged in it, especially of plants in line for displacement from consumer goods production, will be encouraged to come to Ottawa and examine the samples to see what their plants are equipped to make. If they find the right samples and can convince the new displaced industries division that they can turn the goods out efficiently and economically they will be assisted in getting contracts or subcontracts.

Priority Technicalities

Still another move is being made in Mr. Howe's department which is designed to expedite war production and remove some of the worries of those engaged in it. One of the most troublesome bottlenecks in this department of the war effort is due to the complicated nature of Washington's priority requirements and application forms. New Canadian war contractors and subcontractors who have not established their priority ratings for U.S. materials have to procure these forms from Ottawa, fill them out and send them back to Ottawa for examination and approval, and in a large percentage of cases Ottawa has to send them back because they have not been completed in a manner to meet Washington's requirements. A minimum of three weeks is taken up in these formalities. To overcome the delay, the Munitions and Supply Department has had a number of its bright young men go through a course of training in Washington in the U.S. priority system, and it is now setting up branch priority offices across the country with these young men in charge. They will see that the forms are correctly completed on the spot



Sir William Jowitt, British Solicitor-General, who was recently made Paymaster-General as well. Neither post affords him War Cabinet rank.

and will send them directly to Washington, thereby wiping out most of the time loss.

The honor system of rationing sugar has demonstrated that the great bulk of Canadians are fully war conscious and ready to do what is required of them. The consumption of sugar has fallen off to an extent that has surprised those who banked on their conviction that the people had the right spirit. But there is a residue of chisellers for whom an honor system is not sufficient. Also in the United States there are still those who think that their neighbors may not be doing enough in the war. These are some of the reasons of the price control administration for resorting to formal card rationing. It will be applied first to sugar but will be extended a little later on to tea and coffee and any other scarce foods that may have to be rationed.

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President, Wallace R. Campbell

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

Put Some Army in Army Week Sports

A FEW weeks ago this column discussed with some levity the manner in which athletic experience and ability might assist a soldier in modern warfare. There was more truth than poetry in this. To an increasingly great degree today's armies of all nations are laying stress on physical fitness. To ride in a universal carrier requires not only a childlike faith in the driver but a healthy and virtually impervious constitution. To carry into battle the equipment of the modern infantryman necessitates having strong legs

BY KIMBALL McILROY

and back and not, as the other branches of the service will slyly imply, merely a weak mind.

Canada's army is physically fit and those parts of it who aren't now are rapidly getting that way. P.T. at six in the morning is very much like the old Spartan custom of putting newborn babes out on the mountains to cool; if it doesn't kill you it makes you strong and healthy. It's just about as much fun, too. Those who survive P.T. are given

the opportunity of participating in all sorts of sports. These, as we have pointed out before, are peculiarly well designed to fit the players for modern warfare. All except the track meet. Track meets will be held at most army camps some time during the coming months. Soldiers in track shoes and short white pants will run and jump and throw heavy objects, and the team which has the most points when the excitement is over will be declared the winner.

Someone is not using his imagination. Army Week is coming up, with considerable attendant publicity. A lot of people are looking forward to seeing Canada's soldiers at work and at play. There will be parades and opportunities for the civilian to have a look at modern fighting equipment. For relaxation there will be athletic contests between soldier teams. Among these will probably be track meets.

It's right here that someone is not using his imagination. Watching half a dozen soldiers race each other for one hundred yards is pretty much like watching anyone else do it.

It is of little or no moment that the relay team of the Third Tobermory Dragoons can run a mile faster than the team representing Hepburn's Own Rifles, Second Battalion. That the Dragoons could do this, however, in full battle order with a Bren gun in one hand and a fistful of grenades in the other would be quite significant.

RIGHT here, then, is an event which should be a natural for this or any other Army Week. With the use of a little imagination a varied, interesting, and educational card of contests could be arrived at. Let's use, as a basis to work on, the events at an ordinary track and field meet.

There are the dashes — one hundred, two-hundred, and four-hundred yards. Why not let our soldier-contestants run one in full battle order, another wearing respirators, and a third possibly in full anti-gas equipment. The popular outdoor sport of chasing Nazis will rarely be done in track pants.

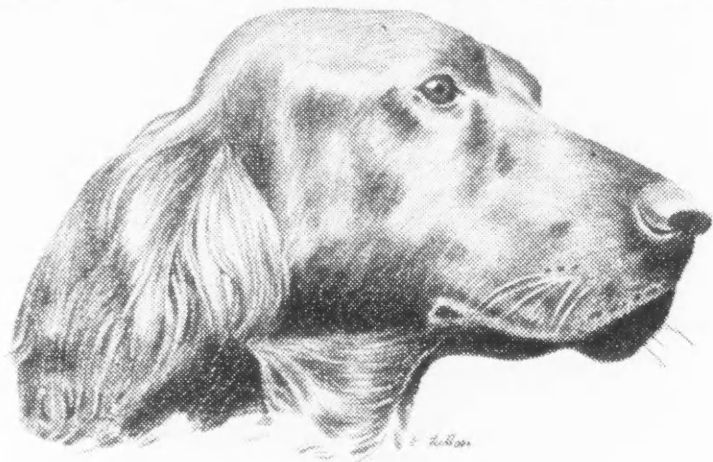
Then there are the hurdles, also in a variety of distances. These are a natural. Instead of hurdles let's erect a couple of barb-wire entanglements, put up a couple of brick walls, add a trench or two, and let the boys go to it. The thing will look realistic, and it'll be a heck of a lot more fun for all concerned.

The sixteen-pound shot, if thrown on a battlefield, would do a lot of damage if it happened to hit anyone, but it would be pretty easy to dodge. That's why armies use grenades instead; you've got to be very nimble indeed to dodge a grenade fragment. For this reason the ability to put the shot a good distance will not in itself qualify a man for stripes in most armies. The ability to heave a grenade properly may. Grenades in our track meet could be substituted for either the shot or the discus. It is suggested, of course, that practice grenades be used.

For the broad jump, a wide trench preferably filled with water would provide considerable realism. A soldier who can jump sixteen feet in short pants is not to be compared in military efficiency with one who can jump twelve with pack and rifle, and he's not nearly as exciting to watch.

THIS should pretty well take care of the infantry. Now for the artillery. A gunner's greatest physical asset is an ability to move his gun quickly without the aid of a tractor. If shells start dropping in your gun pit, it's nice to be able to get it out of there and to a more secluded spot without delay. So there's our event: guns and crews lined up at one end of the field and racing to see which crew can get its gun to the other end first.

An athletic event which used to be popular, especially with the military set, but which has recently



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TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

fallen into disuse is the chariot race. It was lots of fun and very exciting, at least in the movies. For the Armoured Corps it ought to be a natural. Let them bring some old tanks and build them a course with lots of trouble in it, and you've got an event which could serve admirably as a *pièce de résistance* for the

afternoon. With a bit of thought, a lot of other events would come to mind: events which would show the army's ability to excel, not at stereotyped activities held over from school days but at the sort of thing they'll be doing a little later on in the daily course of business.

Sports Editor Becomes Interpreter of Canada

BY N. A. BENSON

A GREAT many literal-minded Canadians are going to object most strenuously to the existence of Mr. Bruce Hutchison because of his telling choice of a book title "The Unknown Country" for his book about Canada, which is undoubtedly the most important book about our great and vague Dominion to come off the press since William Arthur Deacon's "My Vision of Canada" nearly a decade ago.

Mr. Hutchison has definitely become a most important Canadian because he has just written and what is more he has had published in the United States—a most illuminating and graphic book about his native land. The title is truthful and

accurate because Canada has so many different faces and facets, so varied and multiform a consciousness, so irreconcilable a unity, that it is stretching no point whatever to apply the Bruce-Bartonish but intriguing adjective "unknown" to her.

Mr. Hutchison, who is a painstaking type of newspaperman's newspaperman (he actually wrote "the book" that all newspapermen are going to write and never really get round to), realizes that the people of British Columbia know no more about P.E.I. than the folks of Idaho know about Maine. He makes the distinction even keener by pointing out that from points of relative mutual understanding the folks of

Bruce Hutchison, author of "The Unknown Country", began his literary career by writing about lacrosse and chess as sports editor of the Victoria "Colonist".

But politics are the big-time sport of Canada, so, being ambitious, he came to Ottawa in 1935. Since then he has been all over the country and the continent, seeing the humour in things wherever he goes. The result is the "book of the moment" about this fair and long suffering Dominion.

Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Boston and New York know and sadly enough care as little about one another as the natives of Tierra del Fuego do about the price of fish in Saghalien.

Mr. Hutchison is one of those peculiarly lucky Canadians who never dug into Forest Hill Village in Toronto and settled down before settling up with their youthful ideals about a career. The fact is that Mr. Hutchison, although born in Prescott,

Ont., raised in Victoria, B.C., employed on the Vancouver (B.C.) *Sun* and later exiled to Ottawa as a press gallery representative in 1925, and still later a political correspondent working from Washington, D.C., and points west to San Francisco, is fundamentally a citizen of broad North America. He has moved around almost as much as another eminent Canadian author, Mr. John Murray Gibbon, who wrote a similarly illuminating book on Canada's peoples called "Canadian Mosaic" a few years ago, and thereby won a Governor-General's Prize. Neither Mr. Gibbon nor Mr. Hutchison have been luckless enough to dig in anywhere except at their desks. Consequently, they have become widely acquainted with the northern half of the continent as a whole, and following the wry comment on Oxford, one may say: "What a hole our Lady of the half-melted Snows can be in March and November!"

Far too naively and a trifle too archly, Mr. Hutchison claims through his publisher "to have done everything possible to avoid a career and to have been completely successful in the attempt." From his achievements he seems to have been singularly clear-headed and purposeful in his progress toward a fame that promises to and should become international.

He began as a sports editor on the Victoria *Colonist*. He is known to have reported graphically on various Canadian sports from lacrosse to chess.

Some wise western editor felt that it would be nice to send a bright young man who could write colorfully to Ottawa in the hope that eventually he might make politics seem as interesting as chess or football. So Mr. H. came east in 1925.

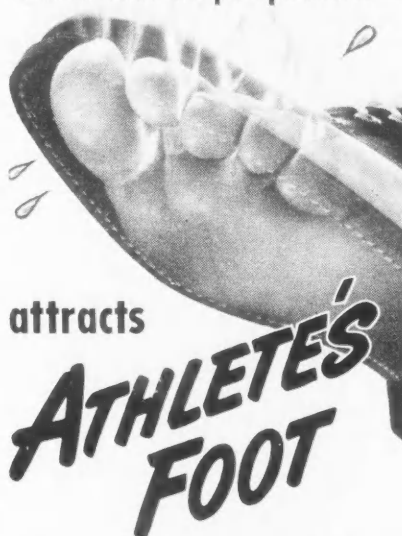
Since then he confesses sadly he has never been able to get out of politics, but he admits having gone all over Canada, back and forth, to the London Imperial Conference in 1937, motored through Europe, and later all round the U.S.A. in the last Presidential election. As a fiction writer, he "made" most of the big-time magazines, the *Post*, *Collier's*, *Liberty*, *Cosmopolitan*, and then he decided that writing about reality was better for a writer who wanted to eat regularly.

Whimsically, he claims that the need of eating regularly (a weakness common to geniuses and persons of no talent) cut off in its prime "a fiction career which had no promise." Hopefully, he expects to return to fiction when there is no longer any need of eating at specified intervals. Just how he aims to achieve that high-thinking plain-living state of Nirvana, he has not explained, but his pictures show him to be anything but obese. He is dark-haired, slim, bespectacled, with sharp, sensitive features, and wears an extremely thoughtful expression. This is perhaps due to the fact that he posed exactly in the stance that his publishers felt a careful politico-economic commentator should assume. His book, on which there is little space for comment in this article, shows him to have a very subtle and effective sense of humor.

His greatest importance as a Canadian is, of course, in the fact that he has attempted in a most readable and entertaining way to explain Canadians and the significance of Canada not only to his fellow-countrymen and women, but to the great American people as well. As an interpreter, as a delineator of the manifold aspects of the Canadian scene, he has proven amazingly suc-

cessful, for he *does* know and *does* understand the great Dominion which he so sincerely believes in and which is destined to play so telling a role in the awesome drama of present world-shaking events. Canada is indeed fortunate in having found at this all-inspiring hour so competent, so lucid and so understanding a spokesman and advocate as Bruce Hutchison, one-time Vancouver sports editor, and present top-flight authority on Canada's importance in the destiny of our Empire and the American Republic.

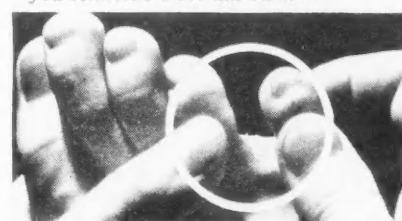
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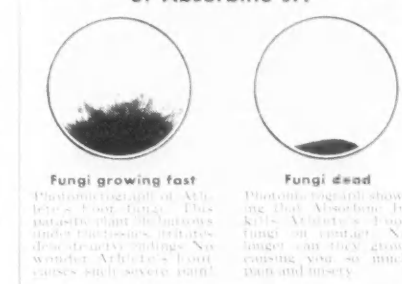


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With the prospect of little gas for pleasure driving the Canadian born with the "itchy foot" can still go out on the open road, exploring on a bicycle. The trips will be on a smaller scale but may be even more enjoyable than motoring.

With fewer cars on the road the cyclist will have no fear of being crowded out. In the old days of poor roads the bike was not the pleasantest means of travel, and when the good roads came, the car took possession. This year there will be space for the two-wheel tourist.

Select your district, collect maps and information, and prepare to enjoy a new type of holiday.



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TWO-WHEEL or not two-wheel—that will have to be our slogan for this summer. You may be able to travel around in that four-wheel contraption that has been your pride and joy for so long, but you are going to hear more and more often that cry from the yokel "Get a horse—or a bike."

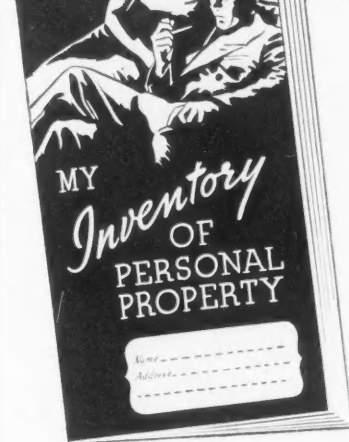
So let's get a bicycle. A horse is a nice companionable thing to travel on and with, but it takes up so much room in the average house or apartment, if you haven't a stable handy. The bicycle, on the other hand, can be bedded down in the cellar or under back stairs. Another thing, you don't have to get into the good graces of your bike with your whole week's sugar ration, and that is definitely something, with the sugar ration what it is. Besides, your bike hasn't taken a solemn oath never to pass anything that looks like a bit of paper blowing across the road; most of the horses I have known intimately have made this resolve early in life and they've stuck to it, which is almost more than I did to the horses when their principles in this regard were at stake.

There is a really wonderful kind of vacation awaiting the cyclist. The motorist has the tire and gas prob-

BY IVY MAISON

lem to cut down his travels this year, but to the folks who love the country and the wonders of nature my advice is to plan a vacation a-wheel. Better still, plan week-end vacations—you will be surprised how much ground you can cover in a day. It will be a different world you'll explore from the one you knew in your motoring days. Those winding little ribbons of road that scuttled enticingly away from the highway weren't built for motors but they lead to Paradise for the cyclist. You couldn't take your car through a woodland trail but you can take the bike—ride it along those paths that take your fancy on a tantalizing chase. Because you are going to see more of the wilds, arm yourself with small books on birds and wildflowers. You'll find so much to interest you in the bird population. You'll hear a burst of melody and see a brilliant flash of color—it's most disconcerting to find that you have not the foggiest idea of the chap's identity. It's still more annoying to come across some gorgeous colored flower and not know whether you've found some rare treasure or not.

with a tiny handful of fire—you don't need a conflagration to heat a can of beans or boil water. Choose a spot beside a creek if you can, or on a rock or sand or at the edge of a road, well away from any ditch where there is dried grass. Get a few stones into a ring, put in scraps of dry grass, leaf or birch bark, then small cedar or pine twigs and then small scraps of dry wood. You'll have a fire just a little larger than an electric plate, and if you keep it well fed you'll have plenty of heat and no danger of an



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'Ware Poison Ivy!

One plant that you should get to know very thoroughly is the poison ivy. Just have a nodding acquaintance with it, though. You'll probably see a most alluring bank of green leaves that invite you to sprawl for a rest; be very sure that it isn't going to leave you with a burning dose of blisters that take weeks to heal.

Drinking water is another problem. If you are wise you'll carry a compact outfit on your carrier and be prepared for eating and drinking en route, but if you do use water from small streams, be sure to boil it for at least eight minutes. Up in the North country you may be able to drink without worry from any little creek, but don't try it where the stream runs through civilized districts or where there is swamp water. And don't trust all wells and pumps. You can find small springs along the banks of creeks or, quite often, coming out of rocky hillsides. I have always found this water quite good to drink. Otherwise, be sure to boil it.

Don't forget to take the camera along. You'll find so much of exquisite beauty where you least expect it that a camera is one of your Musts.

Biking won't prove unalloyed poetry of motion and speed. You'll come across plenty of nice little hills which, you'll swear, are cut concave after you've tried desperately to pedal for a few yards. Just take those hills nonchalantly on foot. Most likely there are lovely little footpaths to take you into the woods at the side of the hill in search of wild flowers and birds. By the way, if you want to collect wild plants for your garden, you can carry them for two or three days in a metal container. They'll be small varieties, of course, but if you pack them into a tin box with wet moss they travel quite safely. A memory garden of wild plants is a happy way of collecting souvenirs.

Topographical Map

Still another Must is one of the topographical maps, on a one-inch-to-the-mile scale. This will show you every house and barn, every grove of trees and every culvert, so that you could not get lost if you tried. A compass is the companion-piece to the map. If you cannot procure these maps at your local stores, write to the Department of Defence, Geographical Section, and state which district you require. The sheets are twenty-five cents each, and you had better state in your request just exactly the section of country you wish to travel.

Carry a first-aid kit with you. Treat the smallest scratch or cut. If you think you have come into contact with poison ivy, wash the spot with strong soap and water, smear the soap on thickly.

Cooking out of doors can be done

uncontrollable blaze. If you cannot get enough water to throw over any live cinders when you have finished, put earth on thickly. DON'T leave one spark alive when you leave. We could not afford bush fires in peace time—we most certainly cannot afford a bush fire now. Don't make fires where there is any dried grass. Don't throw cigarette butts away in the woods unless you are sure they are dead out. Cigarette smoke in land that is infested with mosquitoes is an excellent protection; the mosquito is definitely against nicotine.

If you have not done much cycling lately, get into practice before you take any of your week end or summer vacations. Get your bike equipped with carriers fore and aft. Get an outfit that is as compact as possible. If you are really going to take to the wilds, see that you provide for eating and, if necessary, sleeping, and also for shelter during rain. A groundsheet of rubber is really a treasure if you have one, but they are few and far between now. A rubber rain cape that will cover you is easily carried, and a rainproof cap should go with it. Wear comfortable shoes—there cannot be any set type since we all have our individual idiosyncrasies about footwear. Carry a change of socks in your pocket. If you are a woman cyclist, use one of the gay handkerchief covers for your hair—the wind blows stray curls into your eyes at disconcerting moments. Put cold cream on your face before and after

your ride. Wear thin gloves even in summer, if you want to keep your hands soft. Ride as little after dark as possible. Try meeting the world at sunup—it's so much lovelier then than at the later hours. You'll understand then why the early worm was willing to take such risks. His poetic soul didn't take into account the mundane early bird.

You should not find sleeping accommodation difficult this year. There are plenty of nice clean tourist cabins around the country. In some sections there are the Youth Hostels—they are inexpensive and you are quite sure, if you are a lone woman traveller, that you are getting into a clean, safe place of accommodation.

For the Woman Rider

For the woman rider, wearing apparel is easily solved. If you wear slacks, fasten the wide flapping legs securely, so that they don't get caught in the chain or wheels. Culottes are ideal, or shorts, or skirt and shorts. Jodhpurs or riding breeks are excellent. Wear light loose clothing and have a showerproof coat if possible that comes below the waist. When you wash your cycling stockings, add a few drops of citronella—it will keep mosquitoes away. There is an unpleasant species of fly that seems to congregate around lake shores. It looks like a housefly and is definitely carnivorous. It settles down for its weekly meat ration on bare legs or ankles, bites out a chunk of your flesh and leaves you dripping with blood from its bites—it does not like citronella.

Go out on your trip expecting adventure around every corner. Learn to love the wilds, the flowers, the birds, the rocks. We shall be rationed on most of our pleasures but there is one type of hobby that no war can affect. War workers are not expecting much in the way of holidays this year but they will need rest, and to get out into the open will be their best medicine. It won't hurt any of us to go out and explore our Canada. When we see just what wonders we own it will make us that much more determined to keep it OUR Canada. Go out and look over some glorious panorama and say to yourself "Am I going to let anyone take this from me?" It's a better way of looking at it than the impersonal "us."

There are a few things that should constitute your outfit. The list may look rather long but it can be packed compactly. If you are planning parties, don't make the group too large. Four or five people can have a better time than six or eight.

A Few Tips

First—a groundsheet. If you are caught in the rain you can use it as a shelter, tent-fashion. Cooking equipment should provide a pot for boiling water, a heater for other food, and a frying-pan. You can buy this outfit in boy-scout outfitting departments, in small sizes, with sections that fit one into the other. Heating pork and beans is best done by cutting the edge of the can all around, then putting the tin right on the clear part of your fire. Take small quantities of food such as tea and sugar, canned food. Buy your milk and eggs and bread as you go, in the little village stores, or at farmhouses. It makes a change in diet, and you can get fresh fruit.

Keep your matches in a watertight tin. Carry a small thermos bottle for hot or cold drinks, in case of rain at your next mealtime. Here is a list of articles that will make your trip more comfortable and your meals more pleasant:

Groundsheet.
Bilylean cooking outfit.
Thermos bottle.
Spoon, fork, knife.
First aid kit.
Twine.
Tool kit for bike.
Tire mending outfit.
Matches in small tin container.
Camera.
Pencil and notebook.
Pocket bird and flower books.
Map, compass.
Change of socks.
Swim suit.
Toilet kit, with small towel.
Small cans of food, opener.
Tea, sugar, Klim, sealer for milk.

Gather a small group of cycling cronies and start out soon. Don't make your groups large, but be sure they are congenial. Try to eliminate early in the game the people who tire after the first hour. They so often break up the party. The woman who gets bored by the out-of-doors should be left at home—you'll never convert her by taking her out on a long trip. Try her out on very short rides first. Another person who should be left out is the one who objects to doing his or her share of the work. The glamor girls who sit and allow the rest to wait on them are fine the first time—the second they're a nuisance.

These days of gas rationing will leave the highways much less crowded. Cyclists can ride in safety, except on those new highways which prohibit bicycles. So here's luck and good cycling to you.

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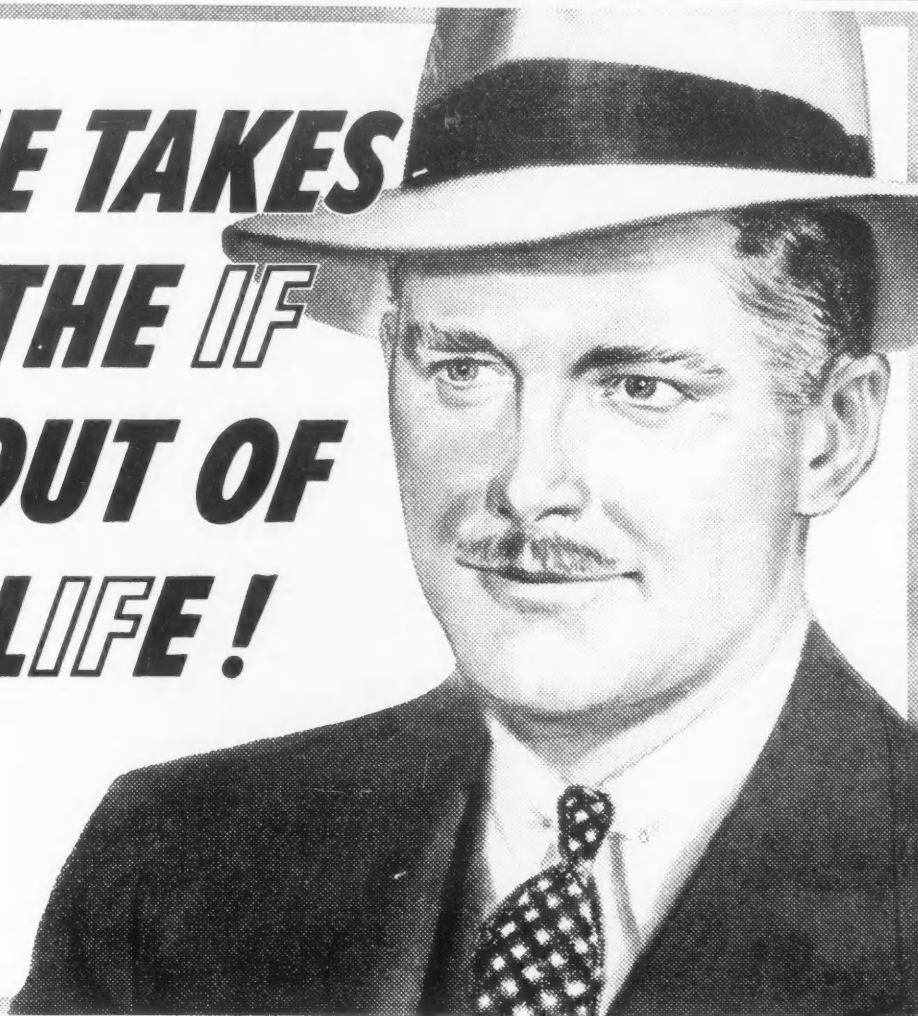
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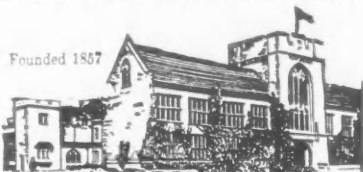
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MYSTERY SHIP, by George S. Bryan, (Lippincott-Longmans, Green, Toronto, 315 pages, \$4.)

THE *Mary Celeste* was found derelict 300 miles off the coast of Portugal, on the fifth of December, 1872. The ship was in good order, and there was no apparent reason for her crew having abandoned her. She was sailed to Gibraltar, where an Admiralty court investigated. From that day to this, no authentic account of what happened to make her skipper, her crew of seven, and the skipper's wife and daughter desert the still-seaworthy brigantine has come to light. Many stories have been told, some of them by alleged survivors; many theories have been advanced, until the story of the *Mary Celeste* has taken on the fabulous quality of the legend of the Flying Dutchman. In this book, for the first



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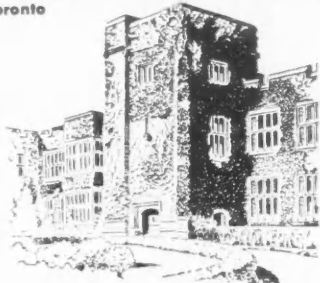
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THE BOOKSHELF

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Old Sea Legend Debunked

BY W. S. MILNE

time, the facts, definitely known, have been extracted from the accretions of fiction, and the author has gone back in scholarly fashion to original documents, and particularly to the proceedings of the Admiralty court at Gibraltar. After seventy years, it is impossible to say with certainty just what did happen, but at least this writer has advanced a plausible theory that fits all the known facts, and disregards the picturesque invented details which have made the search for a solution more difficult.

Many of the best-known circumstances of the story have no foundation in fact. For instance, the total number aboard was not thirteen, but ten. Most accounts say that the ship's boat was still on the davits, but that too is a legendary detail. The boat was definitely missing. Equally apocryphal are some of the most myster-

ious touches: the uncorked bottle of cough mixture, the bloodstained cutlass, the interrupted meal. Many of these touches of artistic verisimilitude were derived from frankly fictional stories based but slightly on the actual facts, but which became incorporated into the legend because people are always more ready to remember the bizarre than the commonplace. Indeed the *Mary Celeste* legend is a perfect case-record of the myth-making process at work. Mr. Bryan's book, accurate, scholarly and convincing though it is, is hardly likely to be as popularly received as the more lurid and mysterious versions that have made a comparatively honest penny for many a writer from Conan Doyle, the first of them, on down. Mr. Bryan anal-

yses the most plausible of these in some detail, and shows just how and where they depart from the known facts. He goes back to the building and launching of the vessel at Parrsboro, Nova Scotia. He traces the history of her skipper and his family background. He examines all extant records pertaining to his history, and documents every definite conclusion he comes to. He draws on the nautical background of the period for illustration and comparison. It is extremely unlikely that anything more can be added to the story. "Mystery Ship" seems to be an exhaustive and convincing piece of research, ably and entertainingly written, a real contribution to the lore of the sea. In spite of the excellence of the book, I must confess, however, to a passing sigh of regret for the fascinating legend that he has debunked.

A Little of Everything

BY B. K. SANDWELL

class or clothing. Mr. Ely Culbertson has done a new *Official Book of Contract Bridge*, giving his 1942 system (Winston, New York, \$3). I have studied it with the utmost care, and find that I never lose a rubber except when I have failed to obey its directions; I lose about 50 per cent of my rubbers.

Kingsley and Petegorsky have compiled a *Strategy for Democracy* (Longmans, \$4) in which various writers of the *Antioch Review* (Antioch College) discuss phases of war and post-war planning. The most interesting is Mordecai Ezekiel, who wants to persuade American business men to like "industry programs for the levels of productions and sales to be maintained in the next production period, in view of the proposed level of national income, for each major industry." I can assure him that they won't.

President Nicholas Murray Butler in *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity* is much more politic but also much vaguer (Scribner, New York, \$2.50). The book is really his speeches for 1941, and is full of wisdom, not always free from platitudes. Its keynote is the need of the world for a Waterloo to end the present tyranny of Europe as that victory ended the tyranny of Europe by Napoleon.

Oswald Dutch in *Economic Peace Aims* (Longmans, \$4) has a Plan for Europe which falls not far short of a United States of Europe. He demands an international adjustment of wages, a common European currency, European free trade. And he observes that "political boundaries and nationality can never play an important part once economic barriers have fallen." Which is probably true, and is probably the reason why economic barriers are so painfully slow to fall. It is a very able scheme, but it will surely be some time before nationality ceases to play an important part in Europe; it is pretty vigorous even in America, and somebody might mention to Mr. Dutch that a sort of nationality plays an important part in Canada with no economic barriers at all.

I have always wondered whether the fact that "*They Taught Themselves*" this is the title of a beautifully illustrated book by Sidney Janis (Longmans, \$4.50) is a valid reason for distinguishing some painters from the rest, and I am not convinced by Mr. Janis. Why should painters not teach themselves as most poets do, and most composers do to a large extent? If they are good they will find out the laws governing their art for themselves, and if not it doesn't matter. This is a book about thirty American "primitives", some of whom are very original artists, and some of whom paint exactly like a "taught" painter who has shaken off the conventions of the schools.

Arthur W. Page, son of the famous ambassador, has done "*The Bell Telephone System*" (Harper, \$2), which is

a very well written description of that system in the United States and its relations with the public, the various governments, the money market and its employees. It is doubtful if any great corporation has ever had its case more clearly presented, and it is a very good case. An interesting point is made about equalization of telephone rates for communities of equal size, namely that such communities differ considerably in telephone "marketability," and equalization would probably reduce the amount of telephone usage in many places.

One of the latest Everymans (Dent, 90c) is Alexander Gilchrist's "*Life of William Blake*," that rather ill-written but fascinating account of one of the most tremendous lives in all English literary history. A "must" for Blake lovers, since much of his work cannot be understood without it.

John Irwin Cooper has written, and himself published, "*Montreal, the Story of Three Hundred Years*," apropos of the tercentenary which that royal city is now celebrating. It is a lively narrative, breezily told, without much editorializing on the pictur-

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esque facts. In the early records there is quite a bit of the miraculous, including the story that fireflies were used to supply altar lights on the evening of the famous first mass; it took place on May 18, and fireflies seldom appear in Montreal much before Dominion Day. Mr. Irwin brings the story down to the royal visit of 1939—a better finish than the last two years of the third century.

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THE BOOKSHELF

The Crime Calendar

BY J. V. McAREE

WE DO not need to tell readers that there are certain conventions which the author of detective stories is supposed to accept and that if he violates them he is considered to have failed in his part at entertainment. One is that he shall play fair with the reader, concealing from him no evidence as the case progresses, and introducing no character in the last page who has not previously appeared and saddling him with the murder. So there are purists who will object that Christianna Brand has broken one of the rules of the game in *Heads You Lose* (Nelson, \$2.50).

Similarly it has been urged by critics of two famous stories, *Trent's Last Case* and *The Murder of Roger Ackroyd*, that there was some hanky panky on the part of the authors. The lapse of Miss (or Mrs.) Brand will not be specified here for fear of spoiling enjoyment in what otherwise is one of the best detective stories we have read in years. In Fran Hart it presents the most charming girl we have ever met in a detective story. All things considered, and particularly the sharply humorous style of the author, we are inclined to describe it as a masterpiece and we do not use this word

often. Here are living people, even when they are murdered.

Another gem, but not quite so glistening, is *Home Guard Mystery* by Belton Cobb (Longmans, Green, \$2). It is first-class in every respect and particularly interesting for the glimpses it gives us of the Home Guards in England. It is pitched in a somewhat lower key than *Heads You Lose*, and is less exciting, but it is very sound and the most fastidious could not condemn it for a violation of the agreement that exists between author and reader.

Worthy to make the third of an exceptional trio is *She Faded Into Air* by Ethel Lina White (Collins, \$2). It is perhaps the most baffling mystery of the three, though it contains a particularly wooden detective, and also some deception practised on the reader. If it is not as fine a piece of work as *Heads You Lose* and *Home Guard Mystery* it nevertheless stands considerably above the average.

We mention *Ladies in Boxes* (Longmans Green, \$2.50) as a literary curiosity and because, attracted by the name of the author, readers might be misled as to its contents and quality. There can be few more

experienced writers than Gelett Burgess who has been plying his art as humorist, poet and novelist for a generation. Yet "amateurish" is the word to describe his murder mystery. It is almost incredible that such a workman should have produced such feeble and awkward writing. Since it deals with Nazi machinations in the United States it may interest some readers for its timeliness. . . . *Death of the Aisle* (Longmans Green, \$2.50) is the fourth murder story by Frances and Richard Lockridge, whose Mr. and Mrs. North have been attractive features of many sketches in *The New Yorker* in recent years. We think the main charm of these stories is in the characters themselves, the Norths, and their detective friends, Lieut. Weigand and Sergt. Mullins. But there is never any lack of excitement, and blood is not spared. Their latest book is strongly recommended. . . . We are also enthusiastic about *Calamity Town* (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.35), which is a rare sentiment for a recent Ellery Queen book to provoke in us. After three or four early books of high quality the authors who use this pseudonym

wrote several of the feeblest detective stories to anyone's discredit. But now in *Calamity Town* they have produced an extremely sound and workmanlike mystery, guaranteed to baffle the most astute reader until Ellery makes his final revelation. Incidentally his pince-nez which in recent stories was always falling off or being polished is not mentioned at all, for which we are grateful. The omission tends to make him a more human character.

Famous Names

IT IS very interesting to note how many of the scholarships founded at various residential schools of Canada in commemoration of their Old Boys killed in the last war are falling to the sons and grandsons of distinguished Canadians of the last two generations. At Upper Canada College five such scholarships were awarded this year, most of them of the value of \$600 a year for three years, and several famous names occur in the list of the recipients.

Probably the most famous of these is borne by John Eyre Stirling Moyse, who comes to U.C.C. from Selwyn House School in Montreal, and who is the son of C. Stirling Moyse of

Montreal and the grandson of the late Dean Moyse of the Faculty of Arts of McGill University.

Another scholarship goes to Nathaniel Micklem, son of a former professor of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., who is now Principal of Mansfield College, Oxford, England, and one of the leading theologians of the old country.

Other winners include Hamish Gordon Nicol, whose father is a civil engineer who was Assistant Director of Public Works at Hongkong; and Peter McLeod Harvie, the son of Major D. M. Harvie of the Directorate of Mechanization at Ottawa.



Micklem

Things Various

DEADLIER THAN THE MALE, a novel by James Gunn. (Collins, \$3.)

A SAVAGE tale of social diabolism, in which all the characters are hateful. The author's sadistic humor puts him in the same class as his creations.

I ORDERED A TABLE FOR SIX, a novel by Noel Streatfeild. (Collins, \$2.25.)

THE eternal question elaborated. Why should the most lovable characters in a group be killed by a bomb.

In the Hey Day of Spain

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

DON PEDRO AND THE DEVIL, by Edgar Maass (McClelland & Stewart \$3).

THE jacket of this unique novel, unlike any other jacket one has seen of late, discloses nothing as to the identity and previous performances of its author. My enquiries among people who might chance to know have proved futile. Mr. Maass may be an Englishman or an American or a Spaniard or a mixture of all three; he may be a mere youth or he may be a mature scholar but at any rate he is a remarkable man. *Don Pedro and the Devil* is an historical romance; sparsely planned in an intellectual sense as well as in wealth and variety of incident. In that respect it recalls the romances of Sir Walter Scott. Its author combines a fascinating narrative style, and gift of vivid characterization, with enormous knowledge of the life of the times and scenes in which his tale is laid. He attempts to reveal in myriad aspects the Spain of the early 16th century, immediately following the discoveries of Christobal Colon (or Columbus as he is known to us), when the increase of material wealth was changing social conditions everywhere on the Spanish peninsula. It was a Spain which had but recently conquered the Moors, who still were the chief factors in its industrial productions. It was a Spain which through the Hapsburg connection and the accession of Don Carlos, (Emperor Charles the Fifth) controlled much of Europe, as well as the richest portions of the New World. It was the Spain of doughty mariners and conquistadors seeking wealth and adventure in far fields; and a Spain of the black ruthless Inquisition.

Mr. Maass suggests the idea he wishes to convey in his sub-title; *A Novel of Chivalry Declining*. The echoes of chivalry come into the tale but are faint and submerged in the rush for wealth and power, smothered in the network of intrigue that reaches everywhere. The story of a quarter of a century of this epoch is revealed through the eyes of an impoverished young hidalgo, Don Pedro of Cordova, whom we first meet as an intelligent little boy and leave as a hard-bitten young warrior who has served with Pizarro in Peru.

In view of the present interest in South America the Peruvian chapters have special interest, but every page of the romance, a lengthy one, be it said, teems with life. The

cross section Mr. Maass shows of the complex life of Cordova, (circa 1500), throbs with color and vitality. The past is revived with no suggestion of artifice. The reader seems to live with the characters; and what characters they are! Strolling players, astrologers, necromancers, wandering poets, priests, dissolute friars, Moorish sages and leather workers, peasants, cutthroats, soldiers, sailors and highwaymen. The scenes range from the Cordovan underworld and the dungeons of the Inquisition to the courts of the King of Spain and the Inca of Peru; and we meet historic characters like Columbus, Cortes, Pizarro, de Soto, Loyola, the great Don Carlos himself and even the mad Queen Juana. The finest thing in a literary sense about this pageant is that it really moves; while over and above the adventures of the many characters lies a sense of cosmic forces at work toward the creation of modern Europe.

Man of Nazareth

IN THE YEARS OF OUR LORD, A Novel by Manuel Komroff (Mason, \$3.)

WITH sure, though unconscious art the Four Gospels bring to view the noble figure of Jesus of Nazareth, who walked the highways and byways of Palestine for three years, died on the Cross and rose again. But the description is brief. Great fields of interest around the hero are untouched.

From time to time, in all lands, writers have sought to fill-in the gaps; sometimes by research into the writings of the First Century, but more often by an educated and sympathetic imagination, ranging at large. The latest of these attempts is by a novelist of distinction whose work is welcome in a dozen countries.

He has disciplined his imagination by knowledge of the East, and particularly of Palestine, and shows a clear understanding of the "Roman Peace" and its burden upon subject peoples. The book is not a novel, but a series of loosely connected tales based on incidents in the Gospels and graced by the presence of invented characters.

For example the author makes Lazarus, Mary and Martha the children of a merchant who thirty years before helped the Holy Family to escape into Egypt from the vengeance of Herod. The spirit of the book is reverent and fine; the style has simplicity and charm.



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WORLD OF WOMEN

First Impressions From Vancouver

BY TERRY BELLAMY

I LEFT here in peace time. An absence of three years has made changes . . . beneath the brightness of flowers and sunshine, there is a heavily brooding undercurrent of war. A menace of invasion or, at the least, of air raids. The population is changed. There is a dearth of men . . . husbands from this Province are overseas in large numbers. The older men are in Ottawa, also doing their part in the war.

The harbor is different; it is still full of shipping, but of unusual nationalities . . . all except the poor old Melanopia plying her weary trade as coal barge in her old age. Years ago she was a graceful two masted sailing ship, pride of her day; but perhaps deep in her stout heart of wood she is glad to be employing her old age in a useful manner. Big liners

sometimes come and go quietly in the night; Russian ships, with their crews of mixed sexes flit in for a few days, sometimes with a baby on board. One six month old was signed on as crew member, thus easing over some red tape, and once a captain came ashore for a few days in order to give birth to her baby.

But perhaps the most interesting part of this town are the refugees from all over the world. It is now the most cosmopolitan corner of Canada. One learns geography at every step and listens breathlessly while an oil man's wife talks familiarly of Bahrein Island and of Persia and the Arabians. "When our boat stopped in Burma or Singapore" . . . or "that time in Paris when we saw the Exhibition. . ."

Then there is the very charming lady whose husband is still in Shanghai. She has been a refugee in three wars, starting as a bride in the Russo-Japanese War when a German cruiser rescued her from Port Arthur. She has a son-in-law in Burma and he managed to send his wife, also living here, a cable wishing



Two large water lilies poised to one side of the head form an effective treatment for the flowing bridal veil.

the genuine reptilian species, that is. There may be human ones - for even in that lovely spot there have been many political troubles lately. The long arm of Vichy France and De Gaulle reach all over the world, and so there will always be dissension until each individual has made up his mind which side is right.

Did I say Vancouver is cosmopolitan? It isn't only refugees that make it so. When I arrived Orientals thronged the streets. The Japs were on the move, but they had not all gone. Now the Chinese remain . . . the lovely slant eyed girls with the most exquisite olive skins. In many cases they are Canadian-born Chinese who cannot even speak their own language. Mingling with them on the street are white Canadians originating in every country in Europe. I asked a German friend if her origin made any difference to her. She replied that so far, none, since everyone knew she was a naturalized Canadian not only by law but in her heart.

In Toronto it is the uniforms that are mixed, and you get your thrill from jostling on Yonge Street with Poles, Norwegians, Netherlands, Australians, New Zealanders, Americans. In Vancouver you meet women from all parts of the Empire doing their bit in any way they can - knitting, Red Cross work or salvage. Mrs. Robert L. Cole for instance, evacuated from England with her daughter two years ago, started a salvage scheme inspired by some remarks made by the Australian Commissioner on his way east. In Australia they had their salvage well organized

whilst here in Canada we had to wait until we were sure that none would be shipped to Japan. Once the embargo to that country was completed there was assurance that all junk would be used against our enemies and not for them.

Mrs. Cole, assisted by a group of prominent ladies, amongst them Mrs. Barry Atkins, Mrs. Kenneth Ward,

Mrs. Charles Woodsworth, Mrs. J. Moxey Cave, Mrs. Matthew Halton and Miss Ruby Nash, organized a house to house salvage collection scheme in Vancouver's West End. Trucks and gas are supplied free. At a regular time each week volunteer women drivers and loaders collect everything useful that a householder ordinarily throws out. These articles are all sorted and then given to the various existing organizations such as the Red Cross, the I.O.D.E., the Kinsmen, V. Bundles and such, for disposal. This is one of the smaller salvage schemes in the city, but it stands out for the quiet, quick way in which it was started and the efficient manner in which it has been carried on.



Although the wedding costume of today's bride is essentially the same as that worn by her mother, she breaks with tradition in minor matters. Instead of white, her frock and veil may be a soft pastel, or instead of orange blossoms her headdress may be of satin with a design intricately worked in silk cord as shown here.

her a happy birthday, so she knows he is still safe somewhere.

There is the Scotch lady with the pretty Frenchified accent from the Polynesian Islands, away down in the South Seas where it is always warm and there are no snakes. None of



The ingratiating little horse with the spirited air, and the plaque in the background, were displayed at a recent exhibition of the work of the Canadian Guild of Potters. It was held at the Art Gallery of Toronto.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Design for Hitch-Hiking

BY BABS WARNER BROWN

A CAREFUL study of the psychological aspects of hitch-hiking will bring surprisingly better results than the mere standing about on corners in a hopeful frame of mind, wondering if a lift could possibly turn up before your street car. By classifying the methods of approach to the problem, and carefully noting the reactions of the various types of motor-

ists, hitch-hiking can be elevated to the level of a science. Add to this but a dash of imagination and guile, and it becomes an art!

It is surprising that in this age of subtleties, the direct, or most obvious method of procuring a lift is still considered by many to be the most successful. This consists in the Cheese Cake®, or the hitching-of-the-skirt and fixing-the-socking tactic, and is most effective on the young, male motorist. Of course a good deal depends on the shape of the lower limbs, but if used with discretion, especially by the clinging-vine, look-I-am - all - dressed - up - in - my - cute - new-hat type, it will be found most useful. The male equivalent to this is the cuff-and-tie-adjuster, or the immaculate - breast - pocket - handkerchief - fixer, apt to wear suede shoes.

Artful Dodges

Other very useful dodges falling under the general direct classification are dropping your purse on or near the running board of the selected car, getting something in your eye and helplessly fluttering your flimsiest hanky, spraining an ankle as you run for the street car and collapsing in as becoming a pose as possible in front of the snappiest roadster in the traffic jam. (This should only be attempted on the adolescent driver, and even then, with a good deal of discretion.)

The weather can always be brought to bear on the situation. A windy day with the accompanying skirt-blowing-about will be all to the good, and even when it is both wet and windy a very pleasant with-the-wind-and-the-rain-in-her-hair effect can be achieved, provided of course that the coiffure is worn a la Veronica Lake. It is very important in rainy weather not to overdo the forlorn, out-in-the-storm motif. A surfeit of this may give the disastrous effect of soginess which should be avoided at all costs. A far safer and more reliable method is the gay flourishing of a bright cellophane umbrella, at the same time clutching the skirt well above the knees and making pleasant female noises of dismay at the splashes from passing cars. (N.B. This is a cinch!)

We now come to the second, or indirect method of approach to the

problem. It requires a good deal of practice with the facial muscles and is the I-am-an-independent-career-woman - and - the - last - thing - I - want-is-a-lift angle. This implies a conservative hat and a well-tailored expression. It is very effective with undertakers, mistressless chauffeurs and the 10.30 A.M. business man, who has an inbred distrust of Cheese Cake. The males in this category wear executive expressions and barely invisible haloes—the latter on account of putting up the car for the duration. For the females, a copy of Hansard under the arm, or glasses with fairly pronounced tortoiseshell rims adds a desirably sane and sober note.

As an alternative for women on the stouter side, for whom the clinging-vine approach would be impracticable, it has been proved most advantageous to have a child's toy or small half-knitted woolly garment protruding fairly ostentatiously from the shopping bag. This should be combined with an air of I-am-the-mother-of - lots - of - children - and - I - have - to - get - downtown - and - up - again - before-their-lunches. This will appeal to the young motorist from out of town who has been missing his mother and her home cooking for some time.

Wearing one arm in a sling can be very effective, but be sure to include an abused-little-wife expression. If there is the slightest suspicion in the mind of the male motorist that you are a casualty from a female First Aid or ARP class, his sympathy for your condition will vanish and in some cases, wild, mirthless laughter will issue from the car.

Badge

Motorists, on the whole, are a pretty inhibited bunch. If feminine lifters wore a button which meant "I am a nice girl with a comparatively pure mind and I would appreciate a lift downtown on its own merits and would not misconstrue a generous offer of same," a slightly embarrassing situation would be cleared up and more lifts would result.

With the enormously increased numbers of people on foot, this problem of procuring lifts is becoming more acute every day. However, with these notes as a guide, and the application of a little practice and patience, motorists can soon be persuaded into that happy frame of mind, prompting them to give us lifts all over the place—at the mere lift of an eyebrow.

*"Cheese Cake"—Hollywood term for publicity photographs featuring the fair subject's legs.



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By Violet Keene

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White Flair Rachel Van Lan

AMONG the many guest conductors heard at the Promenade Symphony Concerts in Varsity Arena last summer, none made a finer impression than Dr. Edwin McArthur, an eminent all-round musician who though of Colorado birth is Canadian by descent. His superb musicianship and romantic appeal were demonstrated in many contrasted works. It was therefore with warm anticipation that local music lovers welcomed him back to the podium last week for the first of several appearances during the present summer. Dr. McArthur's offerings with one exception were of a familiar order, but this fact enabled him to reveal his distinctive individuality. The only novelty was an excerpt from Deems Taylor's Ballet Suite "Casanova." The public is now more familiar with Mr. Taylor as a learned and witty commentator than as a composer, although in the orchestral field his work has always been vivid and distinguished. The excerpt in question proved stimulating, and it is to be hoped that it will be repeated by the orchestra on future occasions.

Dr. McArthur's outstanding merit as a conductor is his ability to convey the minute and beautiful details of any score he interprets with no loss of spontaneity and rhythmical abandon. There is a profoundly poetic emotional quality in all his renderings, and he frequently reveals new facets of interest in the most hackneyed numbers. The romantic quality of his art was demonstrated in his rendering of the Over-

MUSICAL EVENTS

Dr. McArthur Returns to Proms

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ture to Weber's "Der Freischütz" with its many tender melodies and eloquent development in the wind section. Another item which is played very frequently, and sometimes rather drearily, was Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun." Under the conductor's baton it became the exquisitely sensuous tone picture that Debussy conceived, and the flute soloist especially distinguished himself. Finally Tchaikovsky's Symphony Pathétique was heard. There seems to be an unwritten law that this work shall be played at least once during the regular season of every symphony orchestra, and the public had reason to be gratified that the task fell to a conductor so dignified in emotional approach. The public esteems this work mainly because of certain broad and mournful melodies which are known to everyone. But the work has other claims to interest in a great wealth of harmonic devices and gracious tonal combinations, which are apt to be slurred in the average routine rendering. Listeners to last week's rendering must have noted a great many lovely brief examples of passage work, which seemed fresh to them and which gave new "values" to the work as a whole. The orchestra of course knows this Symphony backwards but played it as though it were something fresh and stimulating, a high tribute to the sincerity of the personnel.

It is unlikely that at any of the present summer's concerts Toronto will hear a more exquisite vocalist than Eleanor Steber, the West Virginian soprano, who is now a rising figure in the Metropolitan Opera House. She is not only young and tall and beautiful but her voice is large and pure and beautiful also. Her style of production is exquisitely even throughout its range, and her tones have a wooing emotional softness, which it is to be hoped they will long retain. Since her first appearances in Toronto her voice has gained in flexibility, and her rendering of the "Waltz Song" from Gounoud's "Romeo and Juliet" was remarkable in delicacy and grace of expression. She also gave an impressive bravura rendering of Schubert's "Mighty Jehovah" in addition to some popular lyrics. These were sung in co-operation with the ever delightful accompanist Gwendolyn Williams. Miss Steber's number with orchestra was the famous Aria "Depuis Le Jour" from Charpentier's "Louise." It was not merely a flawless performance vocally, but every grace note seemed to breathe tenderness.

Sir Ernest's Choice

The news that Sir Ernest MacMillan is retiring from the post of Principal of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, to which he was appointed in the autumn of 1926, will surprise nobody familiar with the many labors as conductor and ensemble

artist which have fallen on his shoulders in recent seasons. The Conservatory completes fifty-five years of its existence this autumn, and strangely enough has within that lengthy period known but three permanent heads, the late Dr. Edward Fisher, its founder, the late Dr. A. S. Vogt, who presided over its destinies from 1913 to 1926, and Sir Ernest. When the latter was appointed he was one of the youngest members of the staff, and doubts were expressed whether he had enjoyed sufficient experience to hold the position, especially in view of the recent affiliation with the University of Toronto. In one of the most difficult periods of Canada's economic

history the prestige of the Conservatory and the artistic institutions associated with it has steadily expanded, so that today the Conservatory more fully justifies that comprehensive though much misused title than at any time in the past. Undoubtedly this development has been in some measure due to the abilities of Norman Wilkes, who became Chief Executive Officer six years ago, and has given Sir Ernest whole hearted co-operation.

Though located at Toronto the Conservatory has much more than either a municipal or provincial status. Its operations extend from coast to coast, and have latterly become increasingly international. Mr. Wilkes is not only a musician of rare ability but a man of intellectual distinction in touch with the trend of public events. Moreover, Sir Ernest's retirement from the principalship does not mean severance of relations. He will continue as head of the Faculty of Music of the University of Toronto. It will be recalled that a year or so ago Sir Ernest declined a similar appointment at the University of Edinburgh.



Josephine Antoine, Coloratura Soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, who appears as Soloist with the Promenade Symphony, Toronto, June 18.

is a timely satire with a good deal of 'significance'. Perhaps that's why it's not as funny as it should be.

RUSSIAN SOLDIERS' SONG and SONG OF THE DANCE. Siberian Singers, directed by N. Vasilieff. Victor—10-1000 2 10" sides

LUSTY, good-humored bellowing with too much striving after 'effect'. They lack the artistry of the Don Cossacks whose thunder they are obviously trying to steal. The recording is poor.

JUNE AND JITTERS. VAUGHAN MONROE—Victor—27877. Nightingale... a good solid job with nothing out of the ordinary to recommend it. Reminiscent of the Duke's Caravan. Flipover, A Soldier Dreams, another slushy war song.

DINAH SHORE—Victor—27875. Sleepy Lagoon... Dinah at her best in a song that's just made for her voice. One of the season's best sweet numbers. Nice piano accompaniment. Three Little Sisters... a sophisticated fairy-story with a moral for the lads in khaki.

The Record Review

BY JOHN WATSON

TSCHAIKOWSKY—Symphony No. 4 in F Minor. NBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Leopold Stokowsky. Victor—DM-880 10 sides

IN SPITE of his sins, Mr. Stokowsky always manages to land on his feet, this time as the director of the fabulous NBC Orchestra, the sleek product of Arturo Toscanini's nourishing genius. The 'Fourth' is Stokowsky's first recording with his million dollar baby and, as you'd expect, it's a highly theatrical performance. Tchaikowsky, however, takes to over-dramatization more readily than most and this pressing should find a responsive audience. The orchestra, of course, is superb, but only in the third movement, with its celebrated pizzicato passage, does the conductor relax his awful tension and allow us a few moments of sheer enjoyment. The recording, supervised by Stokowsky himself, is extraordinarily good at times, equally bad at other times. Striving for extreme variations in volume, the Victor technicians have indulged in their favorite trick of over-recording the fortissimo passages with the result that the average phonograph speaker is loaded far beyond its capacity. Like the village band, it's 'not good but loud'.

CORELLI—Suite. National Symphony Orchestra, under Hans Kindler. Victor 11-8111 2 sides

THIS is the best single record buy of the season and one that every collector should put high on his list. The suite comprises a passionately beautiful *Sarabande*, a boisterous *Giga* and a delightfully unpretentious *Badinerie*. Dr. Kindler, whose talents are well known to Promgoers, has scored the genial Italian's melodies with reverent care and both the performance and the recording are beyond reproach.

ARTHUR BENJAMIN—Overture to an Italian Comedy. Chicago Symphony under Frederick Stock. Victor 11-8157 2 sides

THIS music will never shake the world but it's pleasant enough to listen to. Mr. Benjamin, Australian-born, now resident in Canada, has attempted with considerable success to recapture the "buffo" flavor of the bawdy Italian farces. Recording is excellent.

H. W. ERNST—Hungarian Airs. Ossy Renardy, violin; Walter Robert, piano. Victor—11-8113 2 sides

A pot-pourri of Gipsy tunes assembled for the purpose of showing off Mr. Renardy's acrobatic agility. First class junk.

TSCHAIKOWSKY—Toi Seule. PAULIN—Que deviennent les roses? Grace Moore, soprano. Victor—11-8158 2 sides

A pair of insignificant parlor pieces sung with sympathy and understanding by a fading voice. Miss Moore manages a few good notes but she's not the gal she used to be!

NOEL COWARD. The Stately Homes of England and Could You Please Oblige Us With A Bren Gun. Surg by Noel Coward. Victor—120972 2 10" sides

AN ABRIDGED version of the 'Homes' that lacks the polish of the earlier male quartet pressing. Mr. Coward is not the best interpreter of his own works. 'Bren Gun'



Officers of the Royal Regiment of Canada examining the sorrel plant for Sorrel Day, June 14: Major S. E. Wedd, E.D., Lieut. W. L. Maltby, Col. D. H. C. Mason, D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., and Captain W. B. Martin, D.C.M.



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THE OTHER PAGE

Words and the War

BY HENRY ALEXANDER

FEW people realize the profound influence of words on our thinking and our lives. The new science of semantics and such books as Chase's *The Tyranny of Words* have done something to open our eyes to this phenomenon, but we are still swayed by illogical verbal magic. It is curious to think that if Hitler had retained his original name of Schickelgruber the course of history might have been quite different; the Nazi movement might have been a flop; World War II might have been sidestepped; the lives of millions of human beings would have taken another and less catastrophic turn. This may seem fantastic, but if we consider the great part played in the Nazi movement by the appeal to the emotions it is perhaps not so far-fetched. Is it possible to imagine, even in a country so lacking in humor as modern Germany, a successful campaign based on a slogan *Heil Schickelgruber*? You might as well attempt to launch a new political party in the English-speaking world with a battle-cry *Hail Shufflebottom*! Names and words are potent counters in these days of universal mass-propaganda and it may be of interest to examine some of the words that war has brought into the foreground. Besides increasing employment and the marriage and birth rates, wars also add to our vocabulary.

Let us begin with names. Hitler has not the monopoly of an advantageous change of title. His most successful opponent, Stalin, has chosen an equally effective pseudonym. It sounds well; its meaning ("the man of steel") is a good symbol; it is as great an improvement on the original Yossif Vissarionovich ("Soso") Djughashvili as Hitler is on Schickelgruber. And many of Stalin's military leaders have equally formidable names: Marshal Timoshenko is awe-inspiring, Voroshiloff is a satisfying mouthful; names like these are good for our morale. By comparison the names of our own great leaders sound adequate but hardly so stimulating. Both Churchill and Roosevelt carry conviction, though Roosevelt's middle name of Delano has in Italian an unfortunate double meaning which the press of that country has not missed. But by the side of these dignified cognomens both Allies and Axis have followers whose titles are distinctly feeble. There are Goebbels (one always feels that Goering ought to be called Goebbels) and Hess, both of which sound fatuous, and on our own side a name like Brooke-Popham hardly suggests military prowess, especially if the second part is pronounced in the British way—pop 'em.

THE name that seems to stand the best chance of being incorporated in our vocabulary as a result of the war is Quisling. The English language has frequently adopted

names for persons in this way; well-known examples are *hansom*, *macadam*, *mackintosh*, *boycott*, *garborough*, *grog*. A *quisling* seems destined to go down into history with the meaning of a particularly unpleasant type of traitor. There is something about its sound that fits its new connotation; this is even more true in the Scandinavian languages, where it closely resembles a word that means a miserable wretch. Both Churchill and Roosevelt have often used it as a generic term for a traitor in any country (the *quislings* of France) and it may well appear in the dictionaries of the future. We may even have a verb 'to quisle,' formed from *quisling* in the same way as *grovel* arose from *groveling*.

From Vidkun Quisling to Mae West is a long hop. It is quite possible that these two characters have never been bracketed together before, but they have one point in common: they have both provided us with a familiar war word. A *Mae West* is the usual term in the R.A.F. and the Fleet Air Arm to denote a pneumatic waistcoat worn over a flying suit. This garment can be inflated by means of a rubber tube and so acts as a life-preserver if a forced landing has to be made on water. The satisfying curves that result from its inflation explain the name, and it is of interest to note that Miss West, on hearing of the new term, wrote a letter to the R.A.F. to say how glad she was that her name had been attached to so useful an article. Let us not think that Hollywood is indifferent to the war effort.

A PART from names we find a fair-sized crop of other new war-words in our midst. Several come from German. There is *blitz*, used both as a noun and a verb. My English paper has a notice: "Insure for immediate help if you are *blitzed*." It is of course a shortening of the German *blitzkrieg*; the longer form may disappear and *blitz* obtain currency in our vocabulary. Such shortenings are common in the history of the language; *cab* for *cabriolet* and *taxi* for *taximeter* are two well-known examples. *Blitz(krieg)* is no longer technical; it has penetrated to the language of advertising and entertainment. An advertisement for shaving soap in an English paper is headed: *Blitzkrieg against Beards*, while a musical comedy that toured here in Canada was called *Ritzing the Blitz*. Other military terms taken from German are *Panzer*, the German word for armor, and the word for anti-aircraft fire, *flak*, very common in Germany and England but less familiar over here. It is formed from the initial letters of the German term *Flugabwehrkanone*. We are all too familiar with the German term *Gestapo*, which has succeeded earlier Russian terms for secret police such as *Ogpu* and *Cheka*; this is less likely to survive than *blitz*; its pattern is a little too exotic.

From French we have not borrowed a great deal in this war; our late allies were in the combat too short a time to leave much impression on the language. Perhaps the best-known term they bequeathed to us is the name of the ill-fated Maginot line, which has provided us with a useful adjective to denote a purely defensive attitude, "Maginot-minded."

THERE is an abundance of war-coinages from English words. The common name for the German, *Jerry*, shows a good-humored contempt with perhaps a slight *double entendre*. We always refuse to take our enemies quite seriously. To indicate new ideas and objects connected with this war a large number of new military terms have naturally been developed. Some of these are intelligible even to the non-military mind, for instance *dive-bomber*, an *alert*, *basic training*, *battle dress*, *form threes*. Others are easily understood when written in full, but the ever-increasing use of initials often makes them somewhat

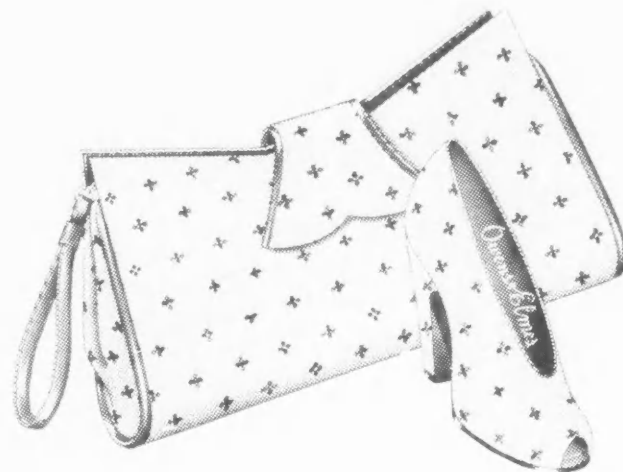
cryptic. Most of us can interpret H.G. (Home Guard) or A.R.P. (Air Raid Precautions); how many know what lies behind the mysterious N.A.A.F.I. or E.N.S.A.? Then there are the more technical terms that puzzle the layman. *Decontamination Squad* sounds a little clumsy and even ambiguous for a group whose job it is to take precautions after the use of poison gas; *degauss* (to protect a ship against magnetic mines) is also difficult to interpret. A number of interesting "blends" or "portmanteau words" have been developed; *paratroop* and *navicert* are two examples of this process. Finally there are more general expressions such as *peace offensive* (of which we have heard less lately), *war of nerves*, *evacuees*, *lend-lease*, *black market*, and what is perhaps the most significant and sinister of all in this present struggle, *fifth column*. All these will go on record as linguistic products of World War II.

MOST of these terms will no doubt fade out when happier days arrive and we no longer think of life in terms of war. When we try to remember the new words created during World War I, we find that most of them are archaic. One of the few that has lived and even taken on a wider meaning is *camouflage*, which has proved a useful addition to our vocabulary. Of the new vintage of war-words perhaps *blitz*, *quisling* and *fifth-column* have the best chance of survival. In the novels and the history books of the future they will appear as unhappy symbols of a crisis that shook the world to its foundations.

Finally there are the inevitable new slogans. Germany started with *Heil Hitler* and *Guns not Butter*. Italy came in with *Nice and Corsica*. The United States with its gift for peppy phrases has brought *Remember the Maine* up-to-date as *Remember Pearl Harbor*. Great Britain has not produced anything quite so short and snappy, but some of Churchill's happy phrases will surely live. On the colloquial level we have: Give us the tools and we will finish the job; on a higher plane there is his famous apophthegm: I have nothing to offer you but blood, toil, sweat and tears. That phrase, crystallizing the spirit

of England at the most critical moment in her history, is certainly destined to survive. In contrast to sentences like these the slogans of the last war—"to make the world safe for democracy" and "a land fit for heroes to live in"—sound a trifle

pathetic and unrealistic. But before we adopt a superior attitude to the catchwords of World War I, let us make sure that one of the most recent slogans of this war—"too little and too late"—is not going to be our epitaph.



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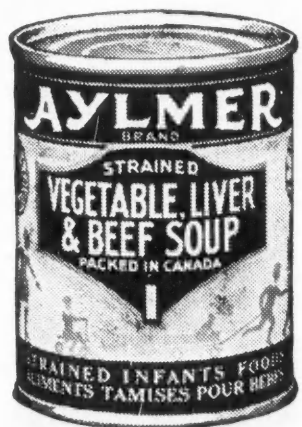
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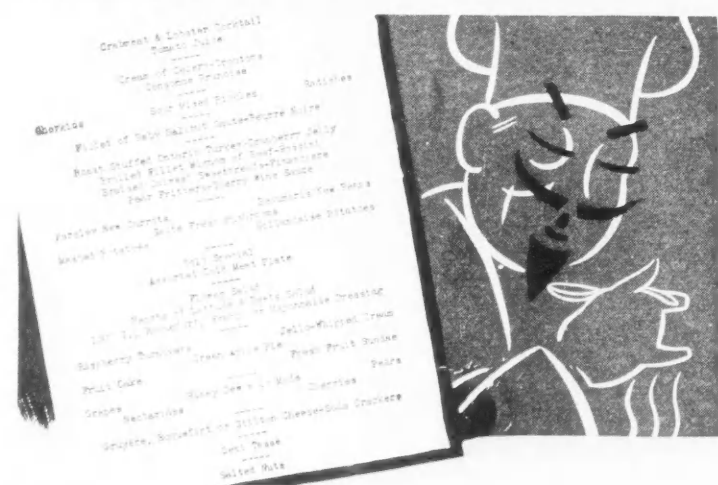


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MORE than half a century ago—in April of 1888—Miss E. A. Preston, who lives at 243 Roehampton Ave., Toronto, aunt of W. P. Preston, president and publisher of the Brantford Expositor, visited the Canadian Rockies and her impressions were published in her brother's paper—the May issue of the Winnipeg Sun of that year. "Shortly after leaving Calgary by train," Miss Preston reported, "the great mountain region is entered. The mists clear away and there stands this chain of peaks just like a huge giant's castle with turret and keep and rocky buttresses. Grand is the scenery. Mountain after mountain passes in quick succession, one after the other, irregular in outline and rough broken sides. Occasionally you will find smooth, wooded slopes, but they are not so fine as the creviced, rugged heights. After leaving Banff, we passed Cascade River flowing at the base of Cascade Mountain. Through its beautifully clear depths, we could easily see the pebbled bottom. Very fine here, with

PORTS OF CALL

You Can Go by Pack Train!

BY E. HAROLD BANKS

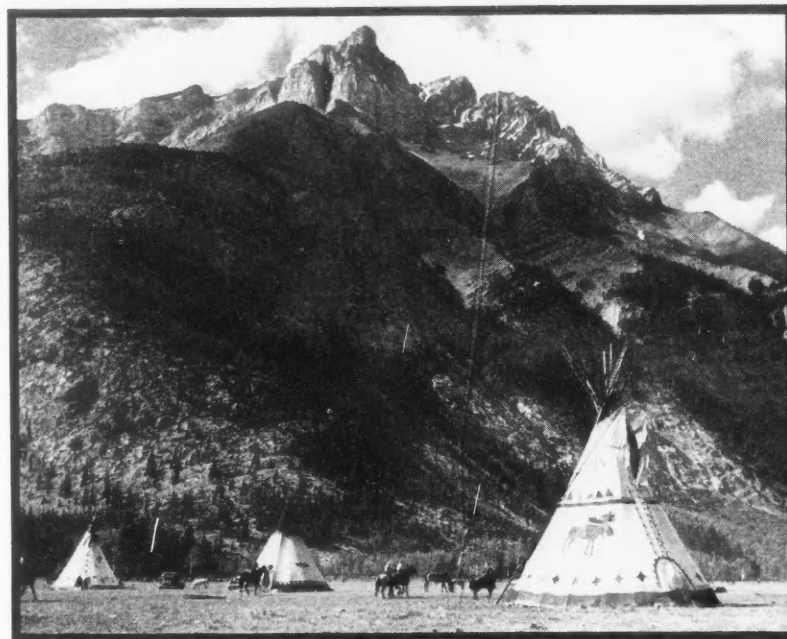
those strong outlined mountains encircling us, the rippling streams at their base, the wooded pass through which we follow the course of the Bow River, now we see behind and through the rugged hills still more distant peaks towering; above them, sometimes their summits hidden in the clouds. No pen can adequately describe the scene."

Miss Preston must have been one of the first tourists to visit our Canadian Alps, for the C.P.R. line then only went as far as Port Moody, where Miss Preston boarded the S.S. Parthia for Japan. Since that time—fifty-four years ago—men and women in their hundreds of thousands have come to sojourn for a time in this nature's rocky paradise, daily to enthuse and daily to wonder. As Miss

Arctic Circle and one of its tongues advances to within a stone's throw of the road.

While the shortage of rubber and gas will render organized motor transportation impossible, the vicinity in and around Banff is practically self contained as far as the sportsman is concerned. There is plenty of sport for the fisherman in the mountain streams and the lakes in Banff Park. Cutthroat is the chief fish to be had and the fly is used exclusively. In Banff and neighborhood the favored spots are the Spray River, Bow River, Vermilion Lakes, Cascade River and Lake Minnewanka where lake trout in good size can be trolled for.

Pack trips can also be arranged to Marvel Lake in the Mount Assini-



Indian Days at Banff, world-famous resort in the Canadian Alps, make for one of the most colorful spectacles on the North American Continent. This year they will be held from July 16 to 19. (Photo by C.P.R.)

Preston passed through Banff she saw the first Banff Springs Hotel just nearing completion. That hotel and its two successors have entertained Royalty and the famous of this world.

Miss Preston considered the view of Cathedral Mountain with Mount Stephen, the highest peak, just ahead as unsurpassed, and countless people in the years that followed have held the same opinion. The bright clear blue glacier between Cathedral and Stephen held the limelight as it does still.

Dan McCowan, of Banff, the well known naturalist and lecturer, has devoted much of his life to selling the scenery of the Canadian Rockies to this continent as well as to the peoples of Europe and the Old Land. "Being a Scotsman," says Dan, "I like to sell something which I can still retain."

Others who have helped at all times during this century to make this mountain paradise well known to the tourist and world traveller as an all-the-year round resort are John Murray Gibbon, general publicity agent, Canadian Pacific Railway, noted historian, publicist and author and founder of both the Trail Riders and Trail Hikers of the Canadian Rockies, and the uncrowned King of the Canadian Rockies, Jim Brewster, who on their visit to Banff, Alta., took their Majesties, the King and Queen for a drive in an old fashioned buggy.

The never-to-be-forgotten trip over the Columbia Icefield from Lake Louise to Jasper, which has been navigated by sightseeing motor busses since July 11, 1939, when the 150 mile highway was opened, will only be possible now by pack train owing to the stringent transport regulations. However, nearby points on the highway can be visited by saddle horse from Lake Louise, as visitors can take the train from Banff to that point. The Columbia Icefield is reputed to be the largest deposit of ice south of the

boine area, Egypt Lake, near Simpson and Redearth passes. All of these are to the south and west of Banff and may be fished on a fairly short trip.

The best big game district is the Clearwater River area adjacent to Banff National Park. Many prize bighorn heads, including the world's record, shot by Jim Simpson of Banff, have been killed in this area. The best month to hunt here is October, though it is good also in the Indian summer days of September. All travel will be by pack train.

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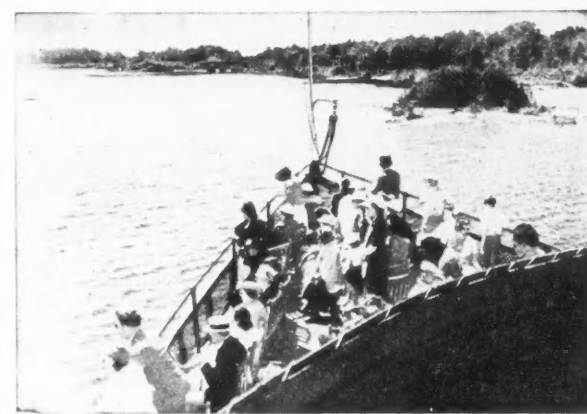


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THE LONDON LETTER

Can You Believe This, Reader?

BY P. O'D.

ently are not gentlemen.

It always gives me great pleasure to discover that there still are such laws on the statute books, and that magistrates still base their decisions upon them. It is a reminder that there'll always be an England, and that at heart it will always be the same old England, journeying brave-

ly and steadily on towards new horizons, but, like a gypsy's caravan, with the battered accumulations of the past swinging and rattling about.

Oddly enough, it is the more popular Press which has steadily grown more caustic and unfriendly in its at-

titude towards the Government and the various Departments for their conduct of the war. In this respect the *Mirror* has been flagrantly conspicuous. A recent leading article stated: "All who aspire to mislead others in war should be brass-buttoned boncheads, socially prejudiced, arrogant and lussy. A tendency to

heart disease, apoplexy, diabetes, and high blood pressure is desirable in the highest posts." And this was given as "the accepted tip for Army leadership."

In the same issue appeared a cartoon, which was chiefly responsible for Mr. Morrison's fulminations. It depicted a shipwrecked sailor clinging to a raft in mid-ocean. Only too likely an incident, you might say. But the title of the picture was, "The price of petrol has been raised by a penny." The suggestion, of course, being that the men of the merchant marine were risking and losing their lives to make profits for the oil companies. Which, equally of course, is pernicious nonsense.

WHENEVER there is a national campaign on to raise funds for any great and worthy cause, it is the pleasant custom of the London Stock Exchange to auction off some trivial thing, a dozen eggs, a bunch of onions, a box of sweets, it doesn't matter what, for some quite fantastic sum. This last time it was a box of sweets, and it was finally knocked down for just under £80,000, which was duly invested in Defence Bonds for Warship Week. Waggish fellows, stockbrokers, but the tough old hearts are solid gold right through. Even in these days of black-marketing, you might think that such a transaction would be accepted for what it obviously was, a cheery bit of ballyhoo—and a highly successful one. But the giant minds of Whitehall are not to be misled by appearances of that sort. And so the gentlemen responsible for promoting the auction received from the Ministry of Food an official letter calling their attention to the fact that the price of sweets is controlled, and asking what explanation they could give of the immense overcharge in this particular case.

You don't believe it? Neither did I. Or alternatively, as they say in the Law Courts, I thought that some humorous fellow in the Ministry, whom the Lord had evidently intended for a stockbroker and not for a Civil Servant, was joining in the fun, and having a quiet joke on his own. And I reflected with sympathy on the dreadful wiggling he would probably get when his superiors found out about it. Humor is not a quality that is encouraged in those austere and exalted circles.

I needn't have worried on his account. It was not a joke, but a perfectly serious enquiry. The Ministry asked because it wanted to know. Their Director of Public Relations has just written to *The Times* protesting against the frivolous tone of a leader in which *The Times* dealt with the subject. He says that, while they are reluctant to proceed against the organizers of the auction, they must "protect the law against falling into desuetude".

No, I still don't believe it! I feel that this must be a further installment of that very special brand of English humor, which people of other races find it so difficult to understand. I feel that not even a Director of Public Relations in Whitehall could be such a pompous idiot. Some day perhaps I'll see the joke.

Class Distinction

Modern law is, on the whole, a very brisk, efficient and democratic institution. I say "on the whole," and leave it to the reader to make his own exceptions. But I think it will be agreed that modern legislation is very careful to establish no distinctions of classes. So far as it is concerned, all men are equal and are to have the same measure of justice dealt out to them.

Such, at any rate, is the theory of the business, though there are at times reasons to suspect that it doesn't always work out that way. But there was no such equalitarian nonsense about the ancient laws of England. All men born equal!—egad, what pernicious nonsense is this, eh? A gentleman is a gentleman, and the others are the others, and that is the end of the matter. And they made no bones about setting it down formally in the statute book.

One of those old laws cropped up the other day, when a special constable was fined two shillings for swearing. It seems that when he was summoned for non-payment of his rates, he said to the clerk of the local council the sort of thing that a good many of us have been tempted to say but, being of a more timid and propitiating nature, have happily refrained.

The whole interest of the case rests in the terms of the law itself—the Profane Oath Act of 1745—which lays down a regular scale of fines for swearing. For a laborer one shilling, and the same for a common soldier or sailor; for anyone else under the rank of a gentleman two shillings; and for gentlemen from three to five shillings, according to their position in the social scale, I suppose, or perhaps according to the warmth of their language. Special constables appar-

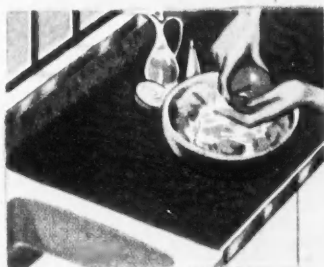
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TED'S DEN is going to be smart, too. Notice the colourful Marboleum floor with its anchor inset—reminding him of his Navy days. Mary will like it too because it's easy to clean. Pattern illustrated is M41.

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THE war has resulted in millions of men, women and children of every age being weighed, measured, dieted and tested for this and that. In London's Whitehall filing cabinets are medical reports on four or five million men and women obtained at their "medicals." And to these records new facts are continually being added.

Second and third medicals show how young men and women have responded to the liberal diet, discipline and vigorous exercise of service life. Psychological tests now being given in varying forms to thousands of men and women in the services and in industry show the numbers above and below the normal standard of intelligence.

And it is not only in the services that observations about Britain's inhabitants are being recorded. There are thousands of civilians in special groups who are being watched and weighed. Many thousands of children have been evacuated for more than two years. The work of looking after

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

All "Guinea Pigs" Now

BY ROY MacWILLIAM

John and Jane Bull are "guinea pigs," providing evidence on which social reforms and medical treatment in the future may be based. They are giving the answers to many questions which will provide facts for action.

For instance, just think of the facts about eyesight that the millions of "medicals" have provided. If scientists want to know what proportion of the population in any of many age groups suffer from defects of vision, they can be given the answer. They can be given much more detailed information—the different types of defect, the percentages of men and women who did not realize their deficiency or had not taken steps to get it corrected. They can discover whether men are more subject to defects of vision than women and whether there was anything in the old idea that a great proportion of women with defective vision refused to correct it with glasses because of vanity.

Even the simple measurements of height and weight may provide valuable information. The measurements of millions of men were taken during the Great War. Now we can answer the question "How does the physique of men today compare with that of their fathers 25 years ago?" We can state definitely, and not by guessing from small samples, whether any of a large number of complaints have become more or less common and make other valuable comparisons which may show the merits or defects of social legislation in the intervening years.

Exact statistics are secret until the end of the war because they would be of assistance to the enemy, but it is no secret that the physique of the average young man today has been found to be superior, particularly in certain areas where unemployment has not been so acute.

Human Endurance

One of the remarkable facts that has emerged from observations on civilians is the power of endurance of the human being. In spite of doleful forecasts, nerves and body have stood up remarkably to the strain and hardship of air raids, food rations and war conditions. This is not just a generalization based on odd observations, but a scientific fact determined by observation of specific groups. For instance, every girl and boy applying for positions as messengers or probationers in the Post Office are medically examined. Comparison between 300 boys and 300 girls applying in 1938 and the same number applying in 1941 showed that the girls in 1941 were of as good physique as those in 1938 although they had been through six months bombing. The boys were actually one inch taller and 2½ lbs. heavier. All the children had just left elementary schools.

Food is vitally important in war time, and "human guinea pigs" are ensuring that we are adequately nourished. Although they are quite unconscious of the part they are playing, some thousands of families chosen as a fair sample of the whole population are being observed by Ministry of Health experts at Oxford. The food they are eating is being checked and the state of their nutrition checked by the experts. The value of this type of test is shown by the recent statement of Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, that there was so far no evidence that rationing had caused any deterioration in the health of the nation.

An interesting group of "guinea pigs" are soldiers being fed with supplementary foods sent in parcels to our prisoners-of-war in Germany. The normal diet of a prisoner-of-war is deficient in protein, calcium and vitamins A and B and these are supplied in the parcels sent to the prisoners. By watching soldiers in Great Britain

fed with these supplementary foods, experts are able to ensure that the right amounts and types are being sent to Germany.

Workers in 50 factories, numbering over 200,000 men and women, have been watched to see the effect of good food, regular hours of leisure and sleep and reasonable conditions on output. From this great test has emerged the fact that for maximum efficiency the hours of work should not exceed 60-65 a week for men and 55-60 for women. Under exceptional psychological stimulation, such as followed the fall of France, increased output can be achieved, but observation showed that it was physically impossible to maintain this, however willing the spirit might be. It was the result of carefully measuring the output of "guinea pig" workers that "music while you work" was introduced as a permanent feature in many factories, and even the effect of different types of music has been measured.

Round and Square Pegs

In the Great War, the United States struck out quite a new line by deciding to measure the intelligence of every single recruit. This involved many millions of tests and resulted in a great discovery—that the intelligence as distinct from knowledge or experience increases little if at all after the age of fifteen or sixteen. The millions of psychological tests being given to members of the services in Britain may result in equally remarkable discoveries when the re-

sults come to be examined after the war.

The object of the tests is not to arrange recruits in order of ability, but rather to fit the recruit to the right job. The soldier who is a failure in the Pioneers or Pay Corps might be a first-class tank gunner. His civilian job is not always a true guide, for he may have taken this up by chance. The tests will show what proportion of men and women have latent mechanical ability. The surprise of the war has been, perhaps, the "mechanical ability" of women, many of whom did not guess they possessed it. Hence is likely to show that the popular idea of women being less mechanically minded than men, is a fancy based on the fewer opportunities offered to women.

These are some of the interesting facts that emerge from the large-scale observation of "guinea pigs." The tremendous value of the material now being accumulated will only be fully revealed when the war is over.



Beakers instead of cups are appearing on English tea tables because of labor shortage in potteries. They are of semi-porcelain and simple to manufacture. Cups with handles are a comparatively modern innovation.

WORTH REMEMBERING

The names of products, whose good reputation is universally recognized, may easily be forgotten in these hectic days of national upheaval. So, we remind you that, though the demands of war prevent us from supplying you with "Wear-Ever" Kitchen Utensils just at present, they will be available again in the not too distant future. Don't forget that "Wear-Ever" is a guarantee of Service.



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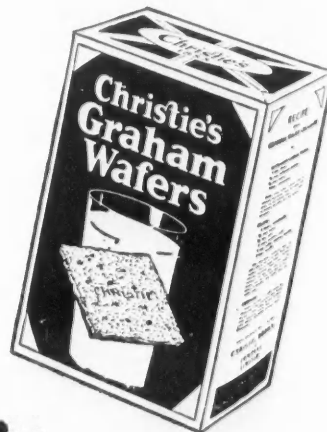
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CONCERNING FOOD

What's in the Refrigerator?

BY JANET MARCH

OF COURSE you can't really have a good garden when you can only do things about it on Saturday and Sunday. The perfect moment for transplanting after rain at dusk passes, while you are sitting in your living room in town moodily meditating on how much better it would be to live in the country, while the street cars rattle past. The fact that you are the prop and stay of the seed houses who sell you their best annually for cash on the nail, which commodity you could not earn save in the bright lights of the town, is seldom considered in these dark moments when the back to nature urge hits hard.

Now, while there is still time this season, try a little garden book-keeping, just the prices of the seeds, whether you use them all, and how many meals you eat of unbought vegetables. Of course the flower seeds and seedlings are sheer luxury, but you can get two boxes of marvelous pansies for one movie seat, and pansies will never kick back and bore you.

It's a bit doubtful just now whether the weather is Hitler's ally or not. For so long the skies shone on the correct invasion days that the guttural crabbing which has been coming from the Reich lately about the Russian brand of meteorology is quite

a change. In these parts the weekend gardener has had even harder luck than Hitler. Rain in unheard of quantities has appeared at the wrong moments making the supposed vegetable garden the stickiest kind of bog. The weeds thrive. When you try to pull them out the earth is so heavy that the tops of the offending plants break off in your hand leaving the evil root still there crowding your line of tender peas. The wheeled cultivator won't wheel, not being an amphibian, and there really isn't anything you can do about it except go back in the house and count up the gas ration coupons to see if you can afford a mid-week trip. Perhaps the sun will shine on Wednesday.

There is, though, one thing beside the weeds that grows come rain or shine, and that is the family's appetite. In fact on most country week ends this grows so fast that supplies run a bit low, and the last meal is likely to be slightly curious—with

half the company having tomato juice and the other half soup, followed by a very mixed grill of two chops, eight sausages and some Hamburg steak.

Among the last year's crop of cook books is one to help you with these problems. It is called "A Cook Book of Left Overs," by Claire Newman and Bell Wiley, and it is published by Little, Brown and Company (\$2.65). All you need now is a family who will leave something over so that you can practice what the authors call "the most creative kind of cooking there is." This book doesn't stop when it has given you a good recipe for stew. It gives you too, uses for egg yolks, egg whites, hard boiled eggs, stale cake, left over pie dough, sour milk and cream, stale brown bread, etc. In fact it is a very war-time cookery book that should go far to help us cut a chunk off food bills.

As meat is particularly expensive and therefore very worth using every last quarter ounce here are a few recipes from this book for economical ways of using up odds and ends you know, that fattish tail on the roast or the tough end of a steak.

Dinner in One

- 1 cup of rice cooked
- 2 cups of cooked diced meat, any sort you have on hand
- 2 cups of raw potatoes, sliced
- 1 onion sliced
- 3 stalks of finely chopped celery
- 1 green pepper chopped
- 2 cups of canned tomatoes
- 3 tablespoons of butter
- Salt and pepper

Take a large casserole dish and grease it well and then put the ingredients in, first rice then meat as in the given order, seasoning each layer as you go. Dot the top with butter and cook in a hot oven, about 400 for an hour.

Stuffed Meat Loaf

- 2 cups of cooked meat put through the mincer
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of bread crumbs
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk
- 2 tablespoons of catsup
- 1 tablespoon of grated onion
- 1 tablespoon of parsley (put through the mincer with the meat)
- 2 egg yolks
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of vegetables (a mixture of any you can find in the refrigerator with a little white sauce put on them)
- 4 slices of bacon
- Pepper, salt

Mix together the bread crumbs, the milk, and the beaten egg yolks and salt and pepper. Then add the meat and parsley, onion, catsup and seasonings and cover the bottom of a loaf shaped pan. Then add the vegetables and white sauce, cover with more of the meat mixture, put the bacon strips on top and bake in a medium oven, about 375, for three quarters of an hour.

Meat Ball Dinner

- 2 cups of meat put through the mincer
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of bread crumbs
- 2 tablespoons of melted butter
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of Worcestershire Sauce
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of stock
- 1 teaspoon of chopped parsley
- 1 egg well beaten
- 2 tablespoons of butter
- 3 medium onions
- 4 potatoes
- 1 green pepper minced
- 1 cup of gravy
- 3 tablespoons of catsup
- 2 tablespoons of flour
- Salt, pepper, paprika

Mix together the meat, crumbs and melted butter, Worcestershire sauce, parsley, egg and the stock. Make into balls, roll in flour and sauté. Put the

browned balls in a casserole dish, and add the onions sliced and the potatoes cut in strips as for French frying, and the other ingredients. Cover and bake in a moderate oven for an hour.

Don't think though that this cook book is out to glorify just any sort of left over cookery. Listen to what

the authors say about hash, and you will see that although you may be using up this and that you still must have high standards. "Hash is good provided that it is good hash. That unholy mixture full of hard bits of skin and gristle, chunks of raw onion and uneven pieces of potato that have never been completely warmed through is entirely responsible for the unpleasant dishes of hash we have all known. A tasty hot crusty brown hash, moistened with rich brown gravy is reason enough for buying an extra quantity of roast beef or even turkey." There aren't you sold on left over cookery?



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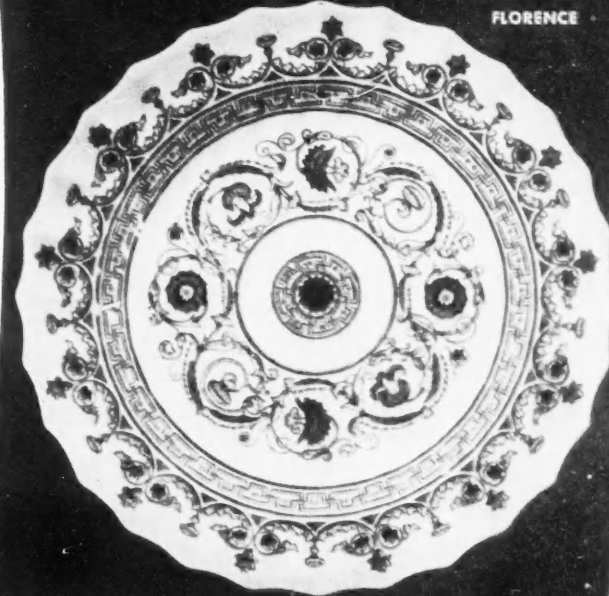
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THE DRESSING TABLE

Out in the Public Eye

DAINTINESS is a year-round matter, but it's never more imperative than in summer. The blazing summer sun sees all, tells all, and this summer there is likely to be a special problem because many will take the opportunity to deal with the stocking situation by wearing socks or going without stockings. This, and the fact that skirts are short, means that legs will be very much in

BY ISABEL MORGAN

evidence. Let's hope that they are as attractive as it is possible for them to be.

One of the biggest problems here is how to erase that downy look. The old reliable razor is still as good a way as any. Perhaps because there's such a large area to cover we're all apt to nick ourselves, an unpleasant

effect as well as a potentially dangerous one. All the scientific boys say that shaving does not make the new hair grow in darker, faster and more bristly, but to all of us who've shaved that's almost an impossible thing to believe. The new hair, particularly on the legs, will seem more bristly, they say, because you have sheared off the tapering ends and left blunt ones. At any rate, seeming's bad enough.

Chemical depilatories are effective, but they too leave blunted stubble. They're a tremendous improvement over the old-fashioned pastes you had to mix yourself, but most of them have a rather unpleasant odor.

The use of abrasives is comparatively recent, but very popular. Your very cautious dermatologist may warn you that their excessive use over a long period of time might seriously irritate the skin. But many people have found them extremely satisfactory for keeping legs smooth. The trick here is to use them very gently, lightly and cautiously, and take only a little hair at a time. They're very cheap, and you'll probably find them fun to use, at least the first few times.

Another pretty safe and satisfactory method, is wax. What it really amounts to is wholesale plucking. It's rather difficult and messy to do yourself, but a good operator can easily do it for you. The wax is applied in a warm liquid state, about the consistency of molasses, to your legs, a thin strip at a time. The hairs become enmeshed in it, and when the wax dries and is pulled off, all the enmeshed hairs come off with it. The pulling should always be done in the opposite direction to the growth of the hair, and it should be done with one quick, firm movement.

Whichever of these happens to be your favorite method, your first concern is that the surface of the skin should be smooth, free of blemish, and velvety. Here the use of a good hand cream or lotion can do good work. Most of us are apt to forget that the legs receive little protection, and are as prone to surface roughness as the hands if they do not receive an equal share of care. Cream or lotion, for best results, should be

ME

THERE are so many of me. There's the me in the looking glass. There's the me that the neighbors see. There's the me that I am, alas.

There's the me I used to be. There's a new me when I awake. There are so many of me. No wonder my arches ache!

MAY RICHSTONE.

applied immediately after the bath when the skin is most receptive to the treatment. If the skin is very dry it will appreciate the lubricating qualities of rich nourishing creams used on the face. Some sort of cream always should be used immediately after a depilatory to counteract the drying effect they may have on the skin.

Now that you've completed the groundwork, there is the matter of the finish. Unless you've the time and inclination and the weather proves co-operative in delivering large quantities of sunlight, your legs will be smooth but a rather unfinished white shade that is definitely unpleasing.

There are a number of excellent preparations that will give them a deep tawny tone in a matter of minutes. These are removed easily but remain satisfactorily stationary until one wishes to make them disappear. Elizabeth Arden has her Velva Leg Film which comes in a large tube, and gives a very slick look once you've mastered the art of spreading it on evenly.

A new comer this season is



Large bowknots spotted with coin-dots form a spirited design scattered over these summer frocks—both clever variations on the classic shirt-maker theme. New York frocks, they have simple lines liked by Canadians.

"Duration" a clear tawny colored liquid which is applied with a sponge or absorbent cotton and remains firmly put, even when one goes in swimming, until one goes to work on it with soap and water. Those who intend to go the whole way in fooling

their public, may want to try drawing a "seam" up the back of the leg with a light brown eye-brow pencil. But even the least nervous hand is likely to finish with a rather untidy looking line which doesn't fool anybody.



Miss Betty Cordon

This lovely debutante of New York, says:

"With so many men in service, a girl wants to be a stand-out day looks. So before dines, I give my skin a Woodbury Facial Cocktail. It keeps my complexion fresh for hours."

The father of Woodbury Soap is velvet-mouth gives gentle cleansing. A true skin soap, Woodbury contains costly oils, is smoothing to delicate skin. Try famous Woodbury Soap! See a glow of loveliness brighten your beauty. Only for a cake.

"To Boost your Popularity" says Deb
"Try my Woodbury Facial Cocktail"



1. Cholly Knickerbocker (Manny Paul), society reporter, learned deb's beauty secret. "A Woodbury cleansing puts dull skin to rights."



2. "Before a date, I just spread Woodbury's rich lather over my face. Then just a little in my eyes will make my eyes shine."



3. Handsome officers from aviation field fall for Betty's beauty. She says: "With Woodbury Soap, a girl's complexion can be dazzling."

FOR THE SKIN
YOU LOVE TO TOUCH

10¢



(MADE IN CANADA)



Lavender's not sophisticated. It is sweet and fresh and eternally young. It is one fragrance that provokes charmingly—disarmingly—excitingly—invitingly. Wear the

Yardley English Lavender everywhere. It is always correct. 65c to \$13.50. And enjoy the charm-protection of Yardley Beauty Preparations.

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LAVENDER
AND
BEAUTY PREPARATIONS

FILM PARADE

The Late John Barrymore

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE'S something a little wearying about the obituary notices of the late John Barrymore, particularly the one that runs: To think that the greatest Hamlet of his generation should have ended his career as the stooge of Rudy Vallee.

This implies tragedy, a bitter consuming self-mockery eating at the heart of the lonely artist. There is very little evidence of this, however, in John Barrymore's behavior or in his comments on his own career. In fact he seems to have enjoyed, right up to the end, his peculiar notion of a high old time. He loved extravagance—the extravagance of greatness and the extravagance of parodying greatness. He enjoyed clowning himself, and nobody had a better right to do it or got more amusement from the process. He had a lot of fun.

He might have continued his Shakespearean career, fighting time and living on the sorry diminishing principle of past glory. Plenty of aging Hamlets have done that and most of them, if one were cruel enough to admit it, were far more pitiable figures in their wrinkled fights and haggard makeup, than John Barrymore ever was on the Rudy Vallee Hour. He might have retired into a Hollywood serial, or into dignified character roles, disciplining his incorrigible tendency to parody everything he touched. But discipline was never much in John Barrymore's line. He liked best playing that perverse and variegated character, John Barrymore. It was his finest role and he didn't care whether he played it straight or slapstick or inside out.

He liked a great big public too, as wide as America, and he had no fine snobberies about its sources or the means he took to entertain it. So he built himself his own kind of fame; and though it wasn't the kind of fame his more dignified admirers could approve he got a lot of rich sonorous enjoyment out of it himself. Besides he hadn't much use for dignity, his own or anybody else's. He had a pretty good time of it, from first to last. He was a strictly American phenomenon, talented, eruptive and gaudily uninhibited. But it is hard to think of him as an American tragedy.

FOR a long time I had "Tortilla Flat" and "The Turtles of Tahiti" mixed up in my mind. This came from reading the advance publicity which made a great point, in both cases, of the life of simple primitive people who never did a hand's turn of work and as a result were a lot happier than you or me. It all seemed very relaxing as an idea, but

not a very bright prospect as entertainment.

"The Turtles of Tahiti" brought no surprises. It had a few spasms of native excitement but the final effect was hypnotic rather than stimulating. Nothing much happened, very agreeably but very slowly.

For about half an hour "Tortilla Flat" ran along at the same easy-going gait, and there didn't seem much to choose between John Steinbeck's paesanos and Nordhoff and Hall's Tahitians. Then the picture suddenly bloomed; not as might have been expected, with Hedy Lamarr (though Hedy here is at her spirited best) but with elderly bewhiskered Frank Morgan.

These adroit elderly actors, with every acting trick at their fingers' ends, how wonderfully good and satisfying they can be when a fine rich part comes their way. There is perfect simplicity and ease, as well as a hair-line rightness, in the smallest thing they do, so that you can trust yourself to them completely and let them charm and persuade you into believing almost anything. Frank Morgan here is a paesano mystic, filthy and dishevelled, at the same time very saintly and child-like behind an apostolic beard. He has caught a vision of St. Francis of Assisi, who left him with the admonition, "Be kind to little dogs, you dirty man," as endearing a line of dialogue as I ever heard on the screen. So he gathers together the stray dogs of the neighborhood, hoards a thousand two-bit pieces, buys a gold candle-stick for the Saint, then when the candle-stick is dedicated, leads his dogs out to a cathedral space in the California woods and preaches to them so beautifully that the dogs quite unmistakably catch a vision of the Saint themselves. It's the sort of scene that could have gone disastrously and comically wrong at a single touch. That it doesn't go wrong for a single moment is quite a little miracle in itself. Paesano Morgan must have gratified even John Steinbeck who, where his cherished paesanos are concerned, is notoriously hard to please.

"Juke Girl," with Ann Sheridan, has very little to do with juke girls and shows surprisingly little concern with Ann Sheridan herself. It revolves chiefly about farm-labor and produce-distribution problems, and if it weren't for its mild romantic interest and a murder flare-up at the end it might be a sober agrarian tract. Anyway it proves, almost accidentally, that the problems of juke girls are considerably less engrossing than problems of the soil.



Made to last "for the duration" and perhaps beyond are these "utility" dresses designed for British women by Norman Hartnell, fashion-creator for Royalty. According to the caption on this photo, through large-scale production facilitated by the British Board of Trade it's possible to provide ultra-smart dresses good for 3 or 4 years, at pre-war prices.

Your Summer wardrobe of pretty cool dresses is in the

St. Regis Room

This Summer you'll need crisp, fresh-looking dresses and suits that are wearable everywhere. You'll find all you need in the St. Regis Room at Simpson's. They're the better quality, too, styled by the better dress houses with good dressmaking and fine detail to single them out anywhere. In ice-white and Summer garden shades—and these fabrics:

Star Breeze . . . Linesette . . . Sharkskin . . .
Rayon Jersey . . . Koroo Krepe . . . Linens . . .
Prints . . . Promenette Sheers . . .

Modestly priced, too—

14.95 to \$25



The dresses sketched are representative of the excellent selection; styles and sizes for women as well as juniors and misses.

A. A good-looking classic in Linesette, a sheer fabric with effective border print. 15.95

B. The perfect classic in linen, young, simply styled, ideal for town or country. 16.95

C. White rayon jersey in one of the "big successes" of the season. 16.95

D. This Summer suit is so new with a polka dot printed crepe skirt and white sharkskin jacket. \$25

Simpson's

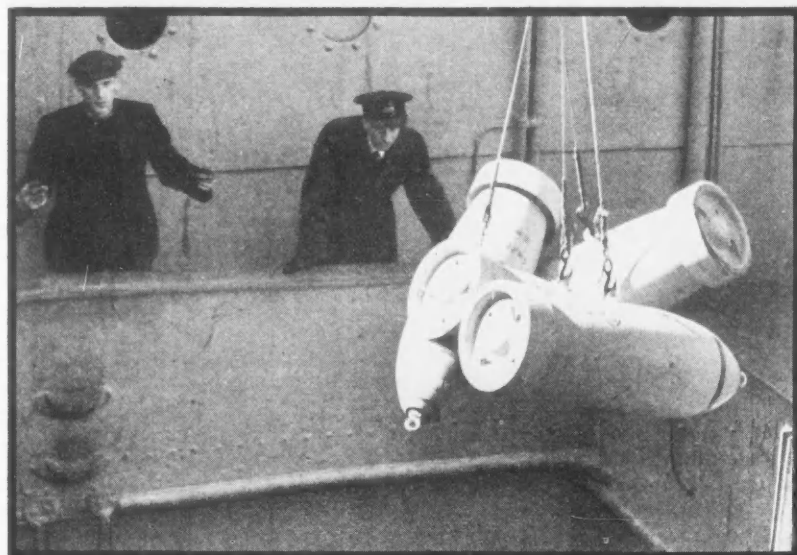
ST. REGIS ROOM—THIRD FLOOR.

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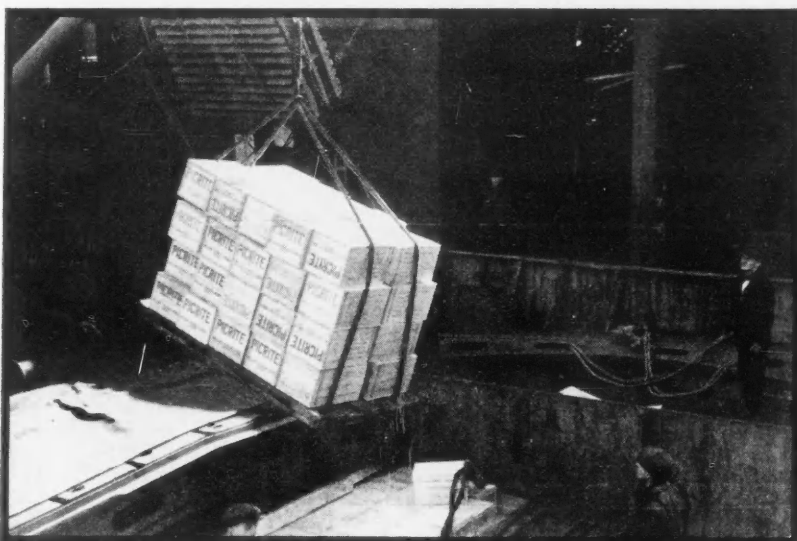


Competition or Combination—the New Dilemma

BY W. A. McKAGUE



Bombs for Hitler: these 500-lb. potential destroyers of German industrial centres will play an important part in the ever-increasing RAF offensive. They are being unloaded from the hold of a Canadian ship at a British port. Product of Canada's war factories, munitions such as these are shipped to every theatre of war, are but a fraction of the contribution this country makes to the United Nations' cause. Below: other "bundles for Berlin" containing picrite, a high explosive, are being hoisted ashore.



Since war began, with exception of planes, Canada has been Britain's greatest supply source. More than 55,000,000 tons of cargo has been shipped overseas, much of it protected by the Canadian Ensign, below.



THE southern preacher's appeal to his followers, to choose between the broad and narrow path that leads to perdition and the straight and winding path that leads to destruction, is applicable to the Canadian business man today, in the matter of two irreconcilable principles which have been incorporated into Canadian laws of equal authority. He thereby is faced with the Hobson's choice of two paths, each mandatory yet irreconcilable the one with the other, and either or both of which may bring him foul of the law.

Canada has had an anti-combine law which, having originated before 1914, is almost venerable as well as authentic. The present act, dating from 1923, provides means for the investigation of combinations suspected of having operated in restraint of trade and to the detriment of the public. Guilt under this head is an indictable offense; the Criminal Code of Canada also includes clauses specially framed for the prosecution of such offenses.

We also have on the statute books the War Measures Act dating from 1914. It is on the strength of this Act that most of the boards and other machinery for wartime economic control have been set up by order-in-council. The wording of the Act is somewhat broad because it is designed to cover emergencies which in the course of a war may be almost anything,

Here is the strange dilemma in which business is placed through the conflict of two irreconcilable principles both of which are sponsored by the government and enforced by the courts.

One is competition, which is backed by the anti-combines law, and under which, according to a recent decision, the very act of combining, regardless of the effects, can be illegal. The other is combination and self-regulation, imposed under the War Measures Act, through which business is now being forced to do the things it was formerly warned against doing, and for which it might still be liable at law.

In these circumstances, how is the business man to steer a safe course?

and it has never been clearly defined what happens when policies or actions applied under this authority conflict with those based on other statutes, or with provincial rights under our constitution. So long as the real emergency lasts, there is a disposition to give right of way to the war measures, but the people concerned are never safe from being caught in a trap, perhaps in later years when some differently minded administration may seek to place blame for mistakes which have been made.

Both the Criminal Code and the Combines Investigation Act are statutes of equal rank with the War Measures Act. And since one of them can not supplant another one, it is obvious that no order-in-council

passed under one of them can displace another statute itself.

Our first essays in wartime economic control were but meagre gestures designed to dispel any tendencies towards price manipulation that might crop up. That phase of control could and did keep hand in hand with the anti-combine idea. The 1941 edition of the Canada Year Book reports on it as follows: "At the outbreak of war on Sept. 3, 1939, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board was established and the Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act was appointed to act also as a member of this Board. Under the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board it has been made an offense for anyone to unduly prevent, limit or lessen the manufacture, production, trans-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Prosperity by Spending?

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IF WE can do it in wartime, we can do it in peacetime too.

There will be no depression after the war—in fact no depression ever again—if the Government uses the same methods to advance post-war prosperity that it did to advance the war effort. There must be employment for all, economic security, a much wider distribution of wealth. The Government can do it, and it must. The people demand it and will accept nothing less.

Unfortunately the people who make such statements are overlooking one or two vital points. One is that whereas in wartime all the people have a common objective and are agreed upon the need for subordinating their individual interests to its attainment, this will not and can not be the case in peacetime. Will you desire your neighbor's gain as much as you desire your own? Or that of someone two thousand miles away? Will you agree with the man two thousand miles distant, whose economic position is entirely different from yours, on the measures to be adopted for the common good? At present the only point upon which you and he agree, apart from the need for winning the war, is that "the Government should do something." What the Government actually does, after the war, is liable to depend as it has in the past upon the respective degrees of pressure which you and the man two thousand miles away are able to apply to it. Sad and cynical but true—unless human nature is going to be vastly different.

However, Let's Suppose . . .

However, let's suppose that you and your distant compatriot agree on a governmental program. The basis of all present proposals for creating general prosperity after the war seems to be the continuance of Government spending. In this wartime, Governments in Britain, the United States and Canada have done what they failed to do in the pre-war depression years; they have brought about prosperity by their huge spendings of public funds. Presumably, then, the reason that Mr. Roosevelt's New Deal failed was that he didn't spend enough (though you remember that he did pretty well in that respect), and all that is necessary is that post-war governments have more courage (and cash).

But isn't this spending notion also based on a false premise? The truth, surely, is that Roosevelt's depression-period spending failed to work because the industry and trade of the nation did not believe that the Roosevelt policies were sound and doubted their ability to expand their operations safely and profitably, so that the only increase in employment was that provided directly and temporarily by the Government's spending. In other words, the Government's

work-creating activities, being purely artificial, did not produce the business confidence necessary for the development of a satisfactory volume of production and employment in industry. Is there any reason to suppose that more of the same treatment would have yielded better results?

While a certain amount of governmental work-making will no doubt be necessary and useful right after the war when a let-down in production and employment is to be expected, we surely cannot expect to make government spending the mainspring of our economy in the post-war state. Unless, that is, the state is to take over the production and distribution of goods and services hitherto carried on by private enterprise. That would require state control of our activities and lives to a much greater degree than we have in wartime, and, if we can judge by the remarks heard everywhere today, that is not at all what people want. Again, who would decide what those control policies should be?

State's Money-bag Not Bottomless

In any case, where is the money for big post-war spending by Government to come from? Though it's no longer fashionable to question the ability of the state to provide all the money desired now and in the future, the fact remains that the state's money-bag is not really bottomless. It cannot be, if only for this reason: that every dollar bill represents a claim on production of goods, and if you increase the number of claims without proportionately increasing the volume of goods produced, you obviously are going to reduce the value of the individual claim.

By the end of the war we are going to have in existence a rather terrifyingly large number of claims against post-war production, and to keep those claims good and not let down the wartime purchasers of war bonds and war savings certificates (who include the little people as well as the big) we ought to do two things, boost production as much as possible and hold down the issuance of claims against that production.

We certainly aren't entitled to talk glibly about more large spendings by the Government when our ability to keep our money good has not been proved, unless the funds for the Government's spending come entirely from current taxation and not from the sale of bonds. If they do come from taxes and not bonds, it's only a question of whether the money will be spent more productively by the Government than by private holders.

This column is all for winning the peace as well as the war, and thoroughly believes in preparing for it now, but is convinced that only harm can result from a refusal to face disagreeable facts.

portation, sale, supply or distribution of any defined necessity of life. The fullest co-operation of the Combines Investigation Commission has been given to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the endeavor to prevent undue increases in the prices of necessities of life, particularly increases that may be due to the operations of trade combinations."

This new Board, however, has lately been travelling far and wide. After the first few individual price controls, it plunged into a universal freezing of all prices. Being fully aware of the upward pressure that accompanies keen demand, uncertain supply, uncontrollable costs in the form of ocean insurance rates etc., and dilution of labor, it has sought to support and justify its scheme by urging internal economies and self-regulation upon industry. And for the better attainment of this end it has encouraged and even compelled co-operation and combination upon those competitors whom it in the past sought to keep at arm's length from one another through the anti-combines law! In fact the steps sponsored by the Board towards this end include nearly every kind of action which has been, or could have been, an offense under the head of combination in restraint of trade.

The fact that the new controls are designed to prevent rather than to effect an advance in price does not fully exonerate them. Some of the boldest schemes of trade conspirators did not aspire to any price advance. They merely sought to reduce costs. Now we are trying to enforce combination in the first place in order to protect the consumer and in the second place to enable the producers to survive with profit. What we condemned before was the producers' own efforts to survive with profit or with more profit as the first consideration, and the interests of the consumer in second place. There is a little difference, admittedly. But in the main it seems to be the government stamp that constitutes the badge of innocence.

The invitation to reduce designs, to eliminate waste in selling, and to cut out the other frills which had grown up under the competitive system, and the intimation that if pro-

ducers do not get together to police themselves then the Board will do it for them, are plain indications of a new way of thinking. By its policy statement of February 1, 1942, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board undoubtedly has requested industry and commerce to adopt non-competitive practices which at other times would have been the occasion of severe government criticism and probably of prosecution under either The Combines Investigation Act or Section 498 of the Criminal Code.

Trade Associations

Further, in all its dealings with industry the Board and other government agencies have begged industry to preserve its trade associations and have expressed a strong preference for dealing with collective groups. These are the very associations that have in the past lived a stunted life through fear and trembling under the shadow of the law. Indeed it is safe to say that had they been fostered rather than depressed, many of the competitive wastes about which the board now complains would have been already eliminated. In some industries orders for war supplies have been placed through associations and allocated by them on a quota basis at uniform prices. These same associations would have liked to do that very thing in the past, and under a reasonable supervision this would most likely have worked to the advantage of all concerned. But they dared not do so.

To illustrate how far the combines investigation branch went in its efforts, we may illustrate from the recent shipping container case. Following a report by the combines branch early in 1939, court action was taken against nineteen manufacturers in this field, and judgment finding all of them guilty on all counts was delivered by the court on September 6, 1940. This was after a full year of war and at a time when, if we can accept later claims at face value, economic plans had been framed with a view to meeting any eventuality, to use that hackneyed and discredited military term.

Several disquieting points in this judgment should be noted. One is that the term "unduly" as applied to restricting competition is not legally defined and therefore is open to different interpretations in different courts and before different juries, and also, being a mere question of fact, the chances for appeal are limited. A second is that if the persons who enter into the agreement or arrangement are all or substantially all of the persons engaged in that particular industry or trade, that fact in itself is enough to justify the trial court in finding the arrangement to be undue. A third is that the court in seeking to learn about the purposes and work of an organization, is not limited to written agreements, or documents, or to proven verbal statements, but may also draw conclusions by inference from the conduct of the parties.

How Much Is "Unduly"?

In this particular case the Crown did not attempt to prove that profits were excessive, or that prices were unreasonably high. It did not prove that there was unfair competition. It did show that when the agreement was made there had been a costly and suicidal struggle among the competitors, with discrimination in the prices charged to different customers of the same manufacturer. Indeed, the accused were acquitted on the evidence of having made any improper agreement for the limitation of facilities, for the restriction of production, or for the enhancing of prices, and they were also acquitted of having conspired to restrain or injure trade or commerce. No evidence was given to justify any condemnation on these heads.

Nevertheless, because they had rationalized their industries, agreed to make products only within certain specific standards, acceptable to railway and shipping companies, of weight, durability and quality entitling the buyers to special freight rates, and because they had agreed upon uniform prices calculated under a somewhat complicated method, and adhered to those prices, and because of the comprehensive character of

the regulations adopted by them, and also because they had agreed that they would not bribe their customers by giving away presents, secret discounts and by paying the costs of their customers' advertising, and because of certain other factors whose sole significance was their effect upon prices, they were convicted of having conspired to "unduly lessen or prevent competition."

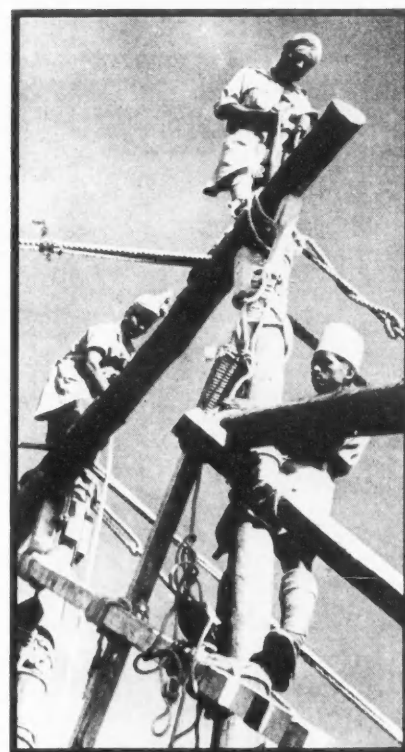
Even now the Wartime Prices and Trade Board has ordered that the method adopted by the Association of figuring prices be adhered to during the currency of the war. It did so notwithstanding that the combines commissioner had reported adversely on the method in his report of his investigation into the industry under the Combines Investigation Act.

Now the first question that any group of manufacturers or distributors must ask themselves in the existing state of Canadian law, when they come together to discuss understandings about their competitive relations, is this: What will happen if the Combines Commissioner does not agree that we are acting properly in agreeing upon what we, with our knowledge of the industry and experience of its hazards, find desirable to protect us from unnecessary costs?

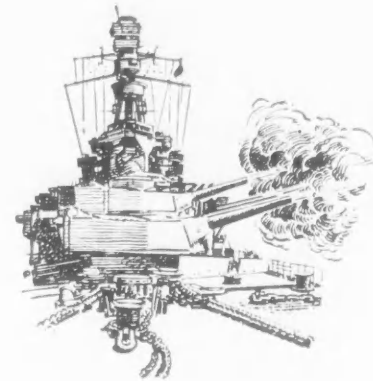
Obviously no intelligent manufacturer or distributor ought to be put in such a position. And obviously he should not have to run the risk of prosecution because he complies with an invitation from a government body.

The officials of the control board can not guarantee the business man immunity from an anti-combines law which has just as much authority as has the law under which they themselves are appointed. Their influence, and the presence of the Combines commissioner among their number, is a sort of guarantee of good faith. For the commissioner, when overruled by other members of the Board, to prosecute in his capacity of combines commissioner, would be a perversion of justice. But there is no assurance for acts of the present at some future date when a new administration and a new set of officials might be seeking to discredit the acts of those whom they had displaced.

Therefore if combines are part and parcel of the new order, which has been installed for the duration of the war and which is likely to remain with us for a time thereafter and perhaps indefinitely into the future, should not the laws which render a business man liable for the mere act of combining with others be repealed for the same length of time? Or should they not, at the very least, be limited to cases where positive injury to the public is shown?



Native troops trained in Britain, many with fighting experience in the Middle East, are being transferred to India to deal with Japanese invasion attempts if these are made. Typical of such reinforcements are men like these who are members of an Indian Bridging Corps at work on the Nile Delta.



GUNS TO BLAST THE AXIS

Mass production of heavy guns, already an accomplished fact, is one of Canada's most amazing war achievements.

In a scant two years new factories have been built, machine tools manufactured and installed, green hands trained—a whole industry created.

To-day Canada is producing in quantity ten different types of heavy guns, complete with all mountings and equipment, ready to fire. One Canadian factory, manufacturing artillery from scrap to complete gun, equals in size any similar plant in the world. One of the largest automatic gun plants in existence is located in Canada.

Production schedules for 1942 call for more than 400 anti-aircraft guns a month; 500 field guns a month; 150 naval guns a month, and over 1,000 extra barrels a month.

This advertisement is published as a contribution to the general knowledge of our country's war effort and as an inspiration through the days ahead. For reasons of security complete figures are not available. The facts presented, however, are impressive evidence of the growing might of Canada's war machine.

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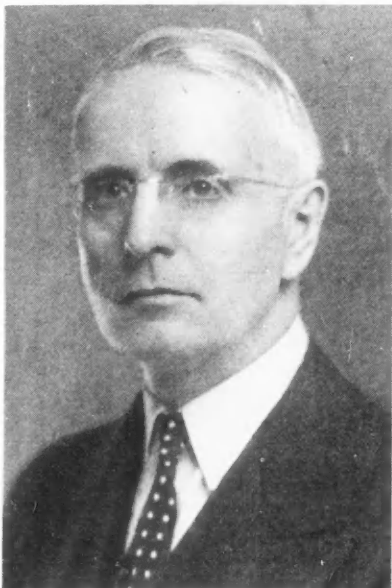
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

THREE JUNIOR GOLDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am considering investing about \$5,000 in three of the junior golds. Would you advise me what three companies you would recommend?

—A. M. T. Regina, Sask.

Three junior golds which appear to me at present as among those offering the most appeal for investment speculation are Kerr-Addison, San Antonio and Preston East Dome. Kerr-Addison has ore reserves above the 1,450-foot level sufficient for 11 years' milling at the rate of 2,100 tons daily. It has more ore per ton of milling capacity now proven than any other gold mine in Canada, along with excellent prospects for adding further tonnage, and is regarded as the most promising of the younger producers.

San Antonio is in the best shape in its history. Ore reserves exceed 900,000 tons, twice as much ore having been developed last year as was treated. The new mill addition is now in operation and, if exigencies of war do not seriously interfere with the labor and supply situation and prevent maintenance of tonnage and grade greater production and profits

are in sight for this year. The mill at Preston East Dome has attained its objective of 1,000 tons daily which will permit treatment of a larger tonnage of lower-grade ore. Ore reserves here exceed 900,000 tons and the outlook generally seems quite promising.

COLONIAL STEAMSHIPS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been advised to buy some Colonial Steamships Limited common stock as a speculative investment for holding, and would be pleased to have some information. In your opinion, is the stock likely to rise in market value?

—F. C. G., St. Catharines, Ont.

Colonial Steamships Limited never earned very much in peacetime, but has done much better since the war started. Its ability to continue earning well presumably depends to a large degree on the length of time the war lasts. Your guess is as good as mine on that point.

However, the company is certainly in the money at the moment. For 1941 it has reported a net operating profit of \$1,240,234, comparing with \$368,471 for 1940 and the previous

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

CYCLICAL, OR ONE TO SEVERAL-YEAR TREND. American stocks, in our opinion, entered an accumulation area in February 1941, and have subsequently been churning in that area preparatory to eventual major advance.

INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND: The New York stock market is currently in process of forming a base, such as those of May-to-June 1940 and February-to-May 1941, from which intermediate advance can be erected. Evidence is lacking that the period of price unsettlement currently attendant on this base formation has ended.

FORECASTING THE UPMOVE

A recent Forecast, in commenting on the technical outlook, pointed out that in each of those 10 years since 1930 when the market had displayed a decided price trend for the year—whether up or down—the turn or reversal to the major direction for the year had come in the first four months. We argued, therefore, that if 1942 was to prove an up year in stock prices (as we believe will be the case) then the turn in the market should come not later than April 30.

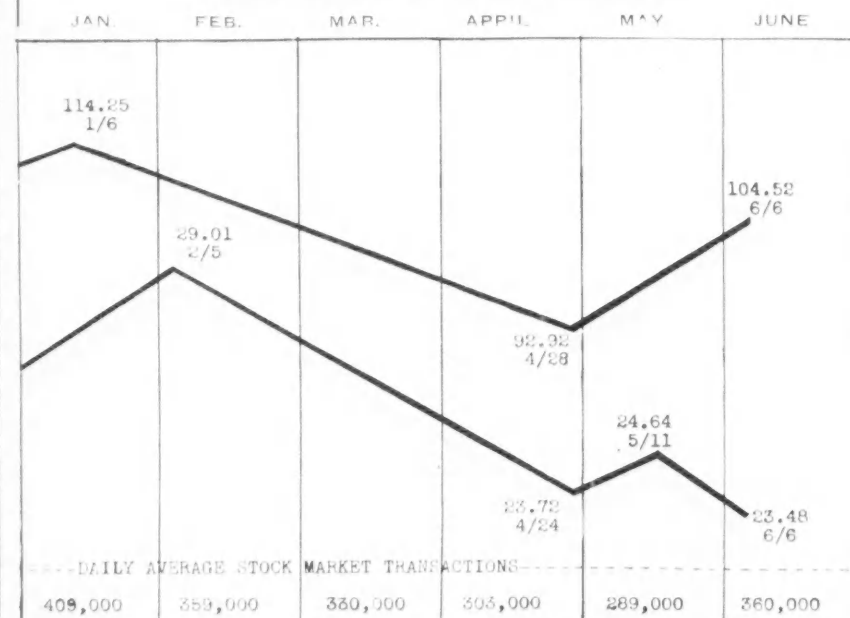
SINCE THEN, RECOVERY

On April 28 the Dow-Jones industrial average established a closing low for the down move from July 1941 at 92.92, since which time the market has enjoyed the most rapid price recovery, percentage-wise, of the past twenty months. An interruption of this extent in a downward trend that had been in evidence for some nine months is quite significant, despite the fact that the railroad average, to date, has not participated to any marked degree. It, at least, marks some extremely important change in the news and technical background that may be the incentive for more than a full technical rally.

WATCH THE RAIL AVERAGE

While the current strength is heartening, greater reliance, from the technical approach, can be placed in its endurance when the rails have gotten "in gear" with the industrials and both averages have then had an opportunity, via an interval of weakness, to test out their recent lows. Such weakness, with refusal of one or both averages to move under the low points, if followed by a second advance carrying above the peaks of the first rally, would lend hopes of a full technical correction to the 120/125 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average and probably of a major turn. In view of purchasing advices during earlier weakness, we see no reason to follow up current strength with general purchasing.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that the following dividends have been declared:

On the Preference Shares, 1 3/4 % (\$1.75) for the current quarter;
On the Common Shares, 7 1/2 % per share;
Payable July 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1942.

By order of the Board,

W. P. RILEY,
President

BRITISH COLUMBIA POWER CORPORATION, LIMITED

DIVIDEND No. 56

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Fifty cents (50c) per Share on Class "A" Shares has been declared for the three months ending June 30th, 1942, payable by cheque dated July 15th, 1942, to shareholders as of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1942; such cheques will be mailed on July 14th, 1942, by the Montreal Trust Company from Vancouver.

By Order of the Board,

Vancouver, B.C.
June 5th, 1942.

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary

THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1ST JULY 1942

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board,

4th June, 1942.

WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 38

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of \$1.50 per share being at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared on the 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending June 30th, 1942, payable July 15th, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1942.

By Order of the Board,

May 27th, 1942.

FRED HUNT,
Secretary

GOLD & DROSS

peak of \$398,525 established in 1939. But due to this sharp increase in profits, the company had to provide \$600,000 for income and excess profits taxes, as compared with \$80,000 for 1940 and \$49,095 for 1939. Also it set aside \$200,000 as reserve for contingencies out of 1941 earnings (there was no such provision in 1940 or 1939,) and \$146,819 for depreciation against \$146,718 for 1940 and \$58,839 for 1939.

As a result of these deductions, net income for 1941 amounted to \$201,823, equal to \$6.73 per common share, very substantially larger than the \$43,155 net or \$1.44 per common share earned for 1940 but slightly below the net of \$207,389 or \$6.91 per common share for 1939 when taxes were much less than now.

The company again used its better earnings to improve its financial position, reducing its outstanding funded debt by \$211,500 and increasing its net working capital by \$133,070. During the year the company redeemed an additional \$186,500 of its 6% general mortgage bonds to reduce the total to \$879,100 at the end of 1941 and also retired \$25,000 of its



YOU CAN'T HAVE YOUR GOOSE AND EAT IT TOO

10-year notes to leave \$75,000 outstanding. In the last two years, a total of \$547,900 of funded debt has been retired, leaving only the above-mentioned general mortgage bonds and notes ranking prior to the common stock. Net working capital amounted to \$434,917 at the end of 1941, and current assets included cash of \$1,423,212.

Colonial Steamships Limited operates a small fleet of steamers on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River. Of its 30,000 common shares outstanding, 18,095 are owned by Sarnia Steamships Limited.

FEDERAL GRAIN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In connection with preferred dividend payments by Federal Grain Limited, I would be obliged for information as to how much the arrears of dividends amount to currently.

—C. P. B., Toronto, Ont.

With the payment of \$2 per preferred share on the first of this month, Federal Grain Limited has paid a total of \$6 per share on the preferred stock since the close of the last fiscal year on July 31, 1941.

The company resumed dividends on the preferred stock with a payment of \$2 in November last after a lapse of over ten years. In March, 1942, another dividend of \$2 per share was paid, which, with this month's payment of \$2, brings total payments to \$6 a share in a seven-month period. Arrears at this date amount to \$67.12½ a share.

The disbursements represent the improvement in the company's operations in recent years. In the fiscal years ended in 1937, 1938 and 1939 the company reported deficits equal to \$4.11 a share on the preferred and in 1941 to \$7.58. The fiscal year ended July 31, 1941, was the first year since 1931 in which the company fully earned the \$6.50 annual dividend.

MOBIRK BERYLLIUM

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you give me some information on Mobirk Beryllium and do you think the mine has any real value other than as a promotion scheme? Does its product really command any such sum as \$160 per kilogram? I am awaiting your information before taking any action.

—C. F. P., Vancouver, B.C.

Until there has been further development the commercial possibilities of Mobirk Beryllium remain indeterminate, but there appears a real effort to bring the property into production. At present, however, I would consider the shares as highly speculative. The company has been stockpiling the beryl crystals and massive beryl and is hopeful that sufficient will be obtained to justify construction of a reduction plant, possibly at Winnipeg. Neither the crystals nor massive formation are found in great concentrations but occur at intervals throughout the pegmatite dikes, which are a feature of the district. Conditions are being studied with the idea of parallel development of

oris of tin, lithia and tungsten, which metals are highly important at the present time.

A rare mineral—tantallite columbite—is reported to have been discovered and undoubtedly the price to which you refer concerns this as I understand beryllium ore sells f.o.b. mines at \$30 to \$35 per ton, and beryllium copper, which is the master alloy, containing 2.5 to 3 per cent beryllium, is quoted at \$15 per pound of contained beryllium.

MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am buying stocks of a few established Canadian concerns with the idea of holding them over a period of time and am thinking of adding Massey-Harris common. Can you tell me how the company is doing currently?

—A. M. H., Brandon, Man.

Massey-Harris ended the first half of its current fiscal year on May 31 with the company reported to have established new high records for sales and employment. During the period plants were fully occupied in the manufacture of war materials as well as agricultural implements and it is to be expected that this will be reflected in earnings. Net for the fiscal year ended November 30, 1941, of \$1,125,118 was equal to \$2.33 a share on the preferred stock which carries an annual dividend rate of \$1.25 per share, cumulative in part for a few years and payable at the company's option in cash, debentures or both. After providing for a year's dividend or the new preferred net was equal to 71 cents a share on the new common. Since the close of the fiscal year two cash dividends of 31¼ cents a share have been paid on the new preferred stock—the first return to preferred shareholders since 1930.

BRALORNE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In your opinion is Bralorne Mines a good investment at the prevailing price? I have been advised to buy it, and the yield is attractive, but first would like some information as to the ore and financial position, earnings, dividends and outlook for the future.

—J. A. S., Kelowna, B.C.

Yes, I regard Bralorne, British Columbia's largest gold producer, as ranking high in investment appeal because of the substantial ore and strong financial position, along with the yield which is exceptionally high, particularly when one considers the prospects for opening additional large tonnages of ore. In the opinion of Ira B. Joralemon, consulting engineer and a director of the company, "except for a possible interruption due to the need for labor and materials for war uses, the prosperity of Bralorne should continue for many years."

Ore reserves at the end of 1941 totalled 990,000 tons, sufficient for about five years' mill requirements, and equivalent to approximately \$14.50 a share. Nearly twice as much ore was located last year as was mined. While labor was available

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in the previous year the company made large expenditures on shaft sinking and development, and this foresighted action has prepared the mine for economical operation for years to come. The 2,000-foot horizon, the lowest opened, was only about half developed at the beginning of 1942 and a block of levels from 1,500 feet down to that floor is now being opened up.

Earnings last year were \$1.22 a share as compared with \$1.27 in 1940, despite higher working costs and taxes, and \$1.20 per share was returned to stockholders. Dividends paid so far this year total 60 cents

a share. Net working capital is around \$1,760,000, or equal to over \$1.40 per share outstanding.

The company controls the Summit King mine, a gold-silver producer in Nevada, and the Buccaneer mine in British Columbia, where a 25-ton mill is operating on high grade ore, as well as being interested in a number of other projects. During 1941 practically the entire effort of the company's exploration department was directed towards the search for, and development of, strategic war minerals, and I understand at present the possibilities of several such properties are being explored.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE

BRITISH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

COMPANY B-A LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share has been declared on the issued No Par Value capital stock of the Company for the second quarter ending June 30, 1942. The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, July 2nd, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 11th day of June, 1942.

H. H. BRONSDON,
Secretary.

Dated at Toronto, June 8th, 1942.

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend:

No par value Common Stock

No. 22, Interim, 15c per share, payable June 30th, 1942, to holders of record at the close of business June 10th, 1942.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 22nd, 1942.

Canada Bud Breweries Limited


DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that subject to the approval of The Foreign Exchange Control Board a dividend of twenty cents (20c) per share on the 150,000 outstanding no par value common shares of Canada Bud Breweries Limited, has been declared payable on the 10th day of July, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 4th day of July, 1942.

By order of Board of Directors,
J. S. FITZGERALD,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Toronto,
June 4th, 1942.

34
1 / 37

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FOR one reason or another some business men do not look with favor upon the idea of bonding their employees. In certain cases they have never suffered a serious loss through the dishonesty of an employee, and accordingly see no necessity for this kind of protection, though they do not take this attitude with respect to fire insurance on their property, even if they have never had a serious fire on their premises.

In other cases they believe that their system of bookkeeping and auditing is absolutely "fool proof," and that the occurrence of any considerable loss through defalcation is therefore beyond the realm of probability. Then, again, there are many employers who have such implicit faith in those who handle their money and securities that any breach of trust on their part is unthinkable. A long record of faithful service may have confirmed them in this attitude.

While admitting that dishonesty may be an important factor in business life generally, as shown by the statistics of thefts and embezzlements over a lengthy period, they scout the idea of such losses occurring in their own business which is surrounded by so many effective safeguards. Although their loss experience has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the bonding companies at least that there is no such thing as a "fool proof" bookkeeping system, employers often remain unconvinced that their particular system of checks and double checks is not sufficient to afford ample protection.

Ingenious Defaulters

It is a fact, however, that trusted employees, with a long and unblemished record, have for some reason, often hard to discover, become dishonest, and have displayed rare ingenuity in manipulating figures and records to conceal their dishonesty for a considerable length of time, in spite of the existence of what was regarded as a satisfactory and effective bookkeeping and auditing system.

In a recent case, the clever manipulation of a bookkeeping system enabled a dishonest employee to ex-

ABOUT INSURANCE

Should Firms Bond Employees?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Many business men do not see any necessity for bonding their employees, because they rely upon the efficiency of their bookkeeping and auditing systems, or because they have unreserved faith in their trusted employees, or because they have never suffered any serious losses through dishonesty.

Of course the experience of the bonding companies proves to the satisfaction of said companies at least that there is no such thing as a bookkeeping or auditing system which cannot be manipulated by dishonest employees to conceal embezzlements. These companies have paid millions for losses occasioned by dishonesty, and the heaviest losses have been caused by persons in positions of trust.

tract each year over a period of four or five years considerable sums of money which resulted finally in a total loss of about \$40,000. Each year a careful audit was made by certified public accountants, but their examination failed to disclose the shortage. While frequent occurrences of this kind throughout the country in all sorts of businesses prove that bookkeeping systems do not prevent dishonest losses, yet the fact remains that many employers still rely entirely upon them.

It is only natural that business men should have faith in their employees, especially in those who have been in their employ for a long time and have a clear record of fidelity to the trust reposed in them. Some employers even consider that it would be disparaging to these individuals to have them bonded. Of course it is no reflection upon an employee to be bonded, but rather a mark of distinction, for it is not every one who can obtain a bond. By bonding trusted employees, the business man is making no invidious distinctions either, as trusted persons are the only ones who, as a rule, are in a position to betray him.

Notwithstanding the fact that the great majority of people are fundamentally honest—if they were not, little business would be done and there would be no bonding companies in existence the annual losses through theft and embezzlement run as high as the fire losses of the country and sometimes even higher, though these losses do not receive as much publicity as the fire losses.

Cause of Most Losses

Of the many thousands of employees throughout the country who work day in and day out for wages or salaries, most of them undoubtedly are satisfied to get along on their earnings as best they can, with the hope that in time their position will be improved and they will be making more money. At the same time, there are many employees who are not satisfied with what they are making, who become impatient, and who succumb to the temptation to obtain some easy money through one kind of dishonesty or another. It is this group which causes the most losses each year.

While many problems have been solved through education or by science, the dishonesty problem, it appears, is not susceptible to such a solution. It is admitted that the psychologist has contributed much through his study of motives, and, in a given case, after the act has been performed, he can usually define the motive. But, after all, not a great deal is known about human motives, and science is not yet able to reach into the mind or into the emotions and predict what one will do or even, in some cases, why a person will act in a certain way.

If science could have solved the problem of dishonesty, it would have disappeared long ago. But each year business becomes more complicated, the tempo of life is stepped up, and the problem, as shown by the mounting dishonesty losses, increases rather than decreases, as new motives are brought into play. When it is realized that the amounts paid yearly in dishonesty losses by the bonding companies represent only about one-tenth of the total loss taking place

classes: (1) the typical embezzler; (2) the circumstantial thief, and (3) the trusted dishonest employee. Each class has certain definite characteristics.

With regard to the typical embezzler, claim experience indicates that he begins to steal as soon as he is employed or shortly thereafter. That is, at the outset he makes a careful and minute examination of the way the business is conducted, how the audits are made, how petty cash may be handled, and whether or not there is some looseness in the various operations which affords an opportunity to steal. Usually, especially in large businesses, there is some minor defect or loophole which furnishes such an opportunity, and he is quick to exploit it.

As to the circumstantial thief he is usually employed in a position with a small salary and finds it very difficult to do many of the things he desires to do because of insufficient funds. He wants to own an automobile, for instance, and move in better circles than he can afford. He sees an opportunity to appropriate some of his employer's funds in a way which he thinks will never be found out, and seizes it in order to gratify his desire to make a better appearance than his salary warrants.

With respect to the trusted dishonest employee, he has usually worked for many years without the slightest blot on his record before he falls into dishonesty. He is the cause of the largest losses paid by the bonding companies. It is often almost impossible to understand how he could be tempted to steal. Apparently he had about all one could reasonably ask for to make him happy—a good position, a good home, an excellent reputation, a fine future, and a sufficient income to guarantee him the satisfaction of normal human desires. Yet he became a defaulter, and neither the psychologist nor his employer could have had any reason for predicting such an outcome.



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INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

I am told that a man of 37 in taking out life insurance mainly for family protection purposes would find it much more economical to buy a policy with no element of savings or investment in it; that is, just a straight term policy to cover him during the working period of his life, say up to age 65, and that he can make better provision for old age by adopting some other method of saving or investment. It is claimed that the only function performed in an economical manner by life insurance is protection against the death hazard, and that it is not an economical way in which to make provision for old age. What is your view about this?

—C. J. A., Windsor, Ont.

No one can deny that it is one of the fundamental purposes of life insurance to provide protection against the financial loss occasioned by death. But, without minimizing the importance of protection against loss of the economic value of a human life through premature death, it is in my opinion no less the proper function of life insurance to provide protection against the loss resulting from what is called economic death or obsolescence, due to the shrinkage or cessation of earning power in old age.

In certain cases it might turn out to be more economical to buy term insurance to age 65 and to deposit the difference between the term premium and the premium for an ordinary whole life policy in a savings account, as in that event, if he should die early in life, he would leave for the benefit of his dependents not only the amount of the insurance policy but also the amount of his savings.

But as no one can foretell that he is not going to live beyond age 65, what is needed is protection for the whole of life and not only to age 65, and accordingly for most people it is more economical to buy an ordinary whole life or a limited payment

whole life policy rather than a term policy. What is the position at age 65 of a person aged 37 who buys a \$5,000 Term to 65 policy and the position of a person who buys a \$5,000 ordinary whole life policy? In the case of the term policy there is no cash value, although the purchaser has saved \$31.40 a year in his premium payments, or a total of \$879.26, whereas in the case of the ordinary whole life policy there is a cash value of \$2,455. As the premiums paid for the whole life policy in the 28 years from age 37 to age 65 amount to \$2,888.29, the net cost of the whole life policy is \$2,888.29 minus \$2,455.00, or \$433.29, as against a net cost of \$2,009.00 in the case of the term policy, leaving no room for doubt as to which is the more economical policy in the long run.

Editor, About Insurance:

I have a Twenty Year policy with the New York Life (\$2000.00) which was fully paid up in 1931 with a cash surrender value of about \$1000.00. I left it with the company, believing the dividends would be considerable. This however is not the case. My dividend this year was only \$3.40. While the said policy is worth \$2000.00 at death, and is not needed so much for protection at present, would it be advisable for me to surrender it and invest the money in government bonds or some other safe investment?

—R. W. C., Elmvale, Ont.

If the provision of present income is more important in your case than the leaving of a larger sum at death, it would be advisable in my opinion to take the cash value and invest it in Government bonds or use it to purchase an annuity. However, if you have any dependants who would require the protection of this insurance in the event of your death, it would be advisable to maintain the policy in force as it is rather than take the cash value, as by so doing there would be \$2,000 available for this purpose instead of the \$1,000 which would be all that would be available if you took the cash value and invested it in a Government bond.

Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

GOLD production from the mines of the Kirkland Lake district is back to almost pre-strike normal. Output is now running at very close to \$100,000 per day. This compares with \$110,000 per day a year ago. The production for the first three months of 1942 averaged \$2,135,000 per month, whereas the output is now at a rate of very close to \$3,000,000 a month.

The gold mines of the Porcupine district produced approximately \$22,000,000 during the five months ended May 31. This was recovered from some 2,500,000 tons of ore. The mills of the district continue to treat approximately 500,000 tons of ore per month and the grade of ore is holding at over \$8 per ton. These are detailed estimates prepared especially for this journal.

Ontario gold mines as a whole produced approximately \$45,000,000 during the five months ended May 31st, according to preliminary estimates prepared for SATURDAY NIGHT. That average of \$9,000,000 a month is be-

ing exceeded at present by nearly five per cent. The indications are that output for the whole of 1942 may reach \$112,000,000 to \$115,000,000 from the mines of Ontario.

Gold output from the mines of the province of Quebec rose to a new high peak in April, the output for the month being 95,319 ounces compared with an average of some 87,600 ounces per month in the first quarter. A survey of the situation late in May and early in June suggests output of \$3,700,000 a month has been reached.

Lamaque Gold Mines produced \$455,492 during April and is the second largest gold producing mine in the province of Quebec. The ore has yielded an average of over \$12 per ton so far this year. Positive ore reserves were over 991,000 tons at the end of the first four months of this year. Net profit during the four months ended April 30th were \$635,481 after having allowed for taxes, depreciation, etc. This shows an average net profit of over five cents per share per month.

Gold production from Canada as a whole is being maintained at a somewhat higher level than was anticipated earlier in the year. Output for the first quarter of 1942 amounted to 1,220,497 ounces, compared with 1,293,518 in the first quarter of 1941. This slight decline of 73,021 ounces was very little more than the decline brought about through the labor strike at Kirkland Lake. It is apparent, therefore, that increases are taking place at certain mines to offset in considerable measure the effect of curtailment at some of the smaller and lower grade properties. The record to date further confirms early estimates by this paper that although quite a number of the weaklings are folding up, yet the decline in actual output may amount to a remarkably small percentage.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines is forging ahead with plans to mine over 800,000 tons of ore annually. In order to accomplish this, dividend disbursements are being held in abeyance. This enlargement is being rushed with all possible speed. It points the way toward gross output valued at around \$12,000,000 a year. It is considered reassuring, also, that ore reserves already indicated are valued at around \$100,000,000, thereby leaving the enterprise well fortified for the big expansion program. While the present plans call for heavy expenditure, yet the general scheme provides for very rapid amortization of the outlay. The output of nickel from Falconbridge may alone reach a rate of well over 20,000 tons a year, in addition to the copper produced.

A metals advisory committee has been appointed by the Munitions and Supply Department at Ottawa. It will be the duty of the committee to investigate the possibility of increasing Canada's output of such metals as copper, lead, zinc, etc. Nine outstanding mining men have been appointed, including Thayer Lindsley, E. V. Neelands, L. H. Timmins, J. G. McCrae, D. H. McDougall, W. G. McBride, A. A. MacKay, Balmer Neilly, and R. A. Bryce. While the personnel of this committee does consist of outstanding mining men who are associated with important producing mines, yet there are those who are searching for possible significance in the fact that the three larger mining enterprises in Canada are not directly represented. These are International Nickel Company of Canada, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, and Noranda Mines.

Lake Shore Mines at Kirkland Lake is considered to have a greater amount of gold ore in sight than any other straight gold mining enterprise in Canada. Of outstanding importance, also, is the fact that the ore in sight contains nearly twice as much gold in each ton of ore as that occurring in any of its closer rivals. As one close student of the gold mining industry of Canada recently observed: "Lake Shore is still a giant among the gold mines of Canada. The ore reserves are huge. The mining plant has a demonstrated output capacity of over \$16,000,000 a year under peacetime conditions."

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BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

Big Pay Jobs Upset Labor Balance

BY P. W. LUCE

THE labor situation in British Columbia is decidedly lopsided. Some industries are besieged by hundreds of men daily looking for lucrative jobs, while others are staggering along with inadequate and inefficient help in the low-pay brackets. Boys in their mid-teens are earning half as much again as their fathers, and women are insinuating themselves into occupations that have hitherto been regarded as strictly masculine. The laborer who is worthy of his hire sees to it that the employer recognizes the fact in good hard cash.

Elliott M. Little, federal director for selective service, sent to the Pacific Coast from Ottawa to make a survey of conditions and, if possible, devise a way of straightening out the existing tangle, has described the situation as "critical". Every employer has known that for a long time.

Whether Mr. Little has found a solution of the problem will not be known until after he has made his report to Ottawa, but no wave of optimism followed his investigations. He probably accumulated a good deal of up-to-date statistical information, but it is doubtful if he unearthed any facts that have not been common knowledge for many weeks.

The natural desire of the working man to earn as much as he can in a

given time is responsible for the dislocation of industry. Higher wages are paid in shipyards, airplane plants, and munition factories than in service stations, laundries, or bake-shops, and so there is a constant drain on the man-power of the lower-paid businesses which is likely to continue for an indefinite time unless the government reverses its policy of labor priority for war industries, a contingency too remote to be entertained.

About eighteen months ago there were 900 men employed in B.C. shipyards. (At that time the Hon. Mr. Howe insisted in the Commons that the coast shipyards were running to full capacity, in the face of strong evidence to the contrary).

Today there are more than 20,000 on the payroll, with hundreds clamoring at the gates.

The airplane plants gave work to a few hundreds; today they employ 5000. The many factories that have fat government contracts have increased their labor strength in similar proportions.

It is estimated that more than one-fourth of British Columbia's 132,000 wage earners have succeeded in attaching themselves to the payrolls of the war industries. Individual cheques vary, but the average wage in shipyards and plane factories is now \$36.27 a week, an increase of \$7.50 in the past six months. This is \$2 a week more than the average earned by skilled loggers, long recognized as the aristocrats of labor on the Pacific Coast, and \$3.27 more than paid railwaymen, next in the running for top wages.

Leaving the Woods

In normal times there are large numbers of men whose earnings do not average \$20 a week the year round, and quite a few who eke out an existence on \$15 a week. These men, naturally, have not hesitated to throw up their regular jobs for more lucrative pay, but it is rather surprising that hundreds of loggers should have come out of the woods for a mere \$2 a week increase in pay in a job with which they are not familiar, and for which many of them are not temperamentally suited. Logging operators are doing all they can—short of raising wages—to keep their men in the woods, but with relatively small success. The production of airplane spruce, one of the primary essentials in war needs, has been seriously curtailed because of

labor shortage, and something drastic may have to be done to remedy this situation.

Before the government "froze" farm labor, 2000 hired men had moved into Vancouver, Victoria, and New Westminster to work on government contracts, and there is a continuous dribble coming in from this same source of supply, in spite of prohibitory regulations.

More than 1000 miners have come into the towns for the same reasons, but as a large proportion of them are from the goldfields, their defection is not as serious as if they had been engaged in getting out the baser but more essential metals.

Overalls Are Popular

The evacuation of thousands of Japanese from the coastal areas has had a marked effect on the fishing and small fruit industries, and to a lesser extent, on the pulp and paper mills, the canneries, and the small logging camps. In the cities the closing of scores of Japanese dry cleaning establishments has thrown extra work on their white competitors, most of whom are operating under the handicap of depleted staffs. In laundries, where wages are low, the labor situation is steadily deteriorating.

"White collar men", whose normal earnings may have been anywhere from \$25 to \$30, have been stepping into overalls in increasing numbers, and many of them are wondering why they hesitated so long before making the change. Gordon Maxwell, secretary of the Retail Clerks' Union, estimates that seventy-five per cent of the men who resigned from clerking jobs last year are now in war industries; the other twenty-five per cent are young men who have enlisted or been called up. There are more old faces to be seen behind the counters of the department stores today than at any time since 1918, but middle-aged men still complain that they are engaged only when an employer is at his last resource for help, no matter how good their qualifications.

Every graduate of the University of British Columbia could pick and choose his job this year from the longest list of vacancies on record. Science men could start in at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, at Trail, at Britannia Mines, and at a number of other similar establishments, at eighty cents an hour up, with a guarantee of steady employment.

Youths have stepped right out of High School into \$35 a week jobs. Scores of apprentices with one or two years still to go have quit for the big pay, and will never be taken back to finish learning their trade. . . . There are thousands of men in Canada who did the same thing in the last war, lived high for a time, and have been drawing laborers' wages ever since, but it's no use telling today's boys about that!

The shortage of man-power has opened the doors of many industries to women. Girl messengers came first, and now we have women taxi drivers, who must be 25 years old, work only between 7 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., refrain from entering hotels or other premises, and refuse to drive drunks, among other restrictions. Victoria had a woman taxi cab driver twenty-five years ago, the first of her sex to engage in this occupation on this continent. She was Miss Ella Johnson, now a resident of Burnaby, well-known as a newspaper correspondent, timber operator, real estate saleswoman, and an active Liberal worker. She didn't last long as a taxi driver, but made pretty good at it.

There is one woman welder in a Vancouver shipyard, and the percentage of female members of the Metal

Workers' Union is steadily growing. Nearly half of the members of Local No. 3 are women.

They are getting into the sash and door factories, in the plywood shops, in the smaller sawmills, and more and more of them are going out as cooks and waitresses in the logging camps. The burly loggers, at first suspicious that the "skirts" might exercise too refining an influence in the erstwhile haunts of Paul Bunyan and his skookum gangs, are now reconciled to the change. They do say, though, that it took the gals some time to realize how hearty a logger's appetite could be on a cold day, and to dish up the chow accordingly.

Many of the lighter jobs in the aircraft shops are being done by women, and places have been found for them at the lathes and benches in scores of plants engaged on war industry contracts. Their pay is considerably higher than what they would earn in other occupations for which they are fitted, and their number is constantly growing. Recruits are found anywhere from bank staffs to reformatories, with a big proportion made up of girls who have been or would be housemaids at \$20 a month and keep if there were no offers of \$20 a week and up to entice them away.

Under such conditions, it is hardly surprising that for the first time in a generation the classified columns of the daily newspapers show a striking reversal in form. A recent check showed six times as many advertisements in the "Help Wanted" as in the "Situations Wanted" columns.

Bees for B.C.

Six million bees have been imported into British Columbia to do their bit towards helping out the sugar situation. They come from California in packages 9 by 18 inches and weighing three pounds. Each lot contains about 10,000 bees, including one queen.

The railway express companies, which handle this trade, estimate this year's shipments to be the largest on record. The bees, thank goodness, are dormant in transit, and sluggish for some time after delivery at destination, which may be as far east as Saskatchewan.

The largest single shipment came to a Vancouver man who had an order for half a million of the busy insects. Other apiarists imported 100,000, 250,000, and 300,000.

At a time when sugar is limited to half a pound per person per week, the production of honey assumes greater importance than usual even

though its cost, three times that of sugar, puts it in the luxury class.

Government figures show that there are 4000 beekeepers in British Columbia, with a total of 22,000 colonies producing an average of 23 pounds of honey. Last year's crop of 1,169,000 pounds, had a value of \$210,400, and fell far short of meeting local requirements. Large quantities have to be brought in from Ontario and Quebec, but epicures prefer the western product.

There are a number of apiarists in the Fraser Valley and in the Okanagan who "pasture" their colonies over a wide territory, moving the hives by truck from place to place as the nectar-bearing flowers bloom and fade. Occasionally a nominal rent is paid for this "pasturing", so that a beekeeper may have the sole right to a given locality. The length of stay in a given place varies from a few days to several weeks.

The six million bees brought in this year, plus the millions already in the province, will produce just about enough honey to equal the sugar rationing for fifteen days.

High School Spanish

An effort is to be made to encourage High School students to study Spanish, extra credits being given to boys and girls for their graduation or university entrance if they have completed two of the new language courses.

Few of the teachers on the staffs of the High Schools are conversant with Spanish, for though spasmodic efforts have been made in the past to popularize the study of Portuguese and Spanish, the results have been negligible. French, as spoken by the average High School student, is something to marvel at in a bi-lingual country.

The Hon. H. G. T. Perry, minister of education, has given the proposed new course his official blessing.

"In view of the likelihood of increased trade with Central and South America after the war," he said, "students with some aptitude for the study of languages should be encouraged to familiarize themselves with Spanish so as to be fitted for commercial positions which will be open by the time they graduate, or shortly after. It is always easier to do business with a man if you can speak his language."

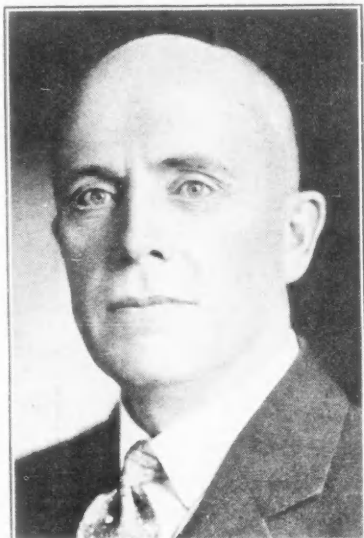
Miscegenation

Miscegenation is somewhat rare in British Columbia, in spite of the conglomeration of races.

Only six white women married Chinese last year, and none married a Japanese. One white man married a Japanese girl, and none married a Chinese. There were no East Indian-white alliances.

Of the 214 Oriental weddings, only 40 had Chinese as the contracting parties. All the others were Japanese.

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICERS ELECT NEW PRESIDENT



JOHN G. PARKER, F.L.A., F.A.S., F.A.I.A.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, a distinguished service record was recognized when John G. Parker, General Manager and Actuary of Imperial Life was elected President. An international authority on actuarial science, Mr. Parker is also well-known for his work in the betterment of life insurance and for service in Victory Loan and War Savings work.

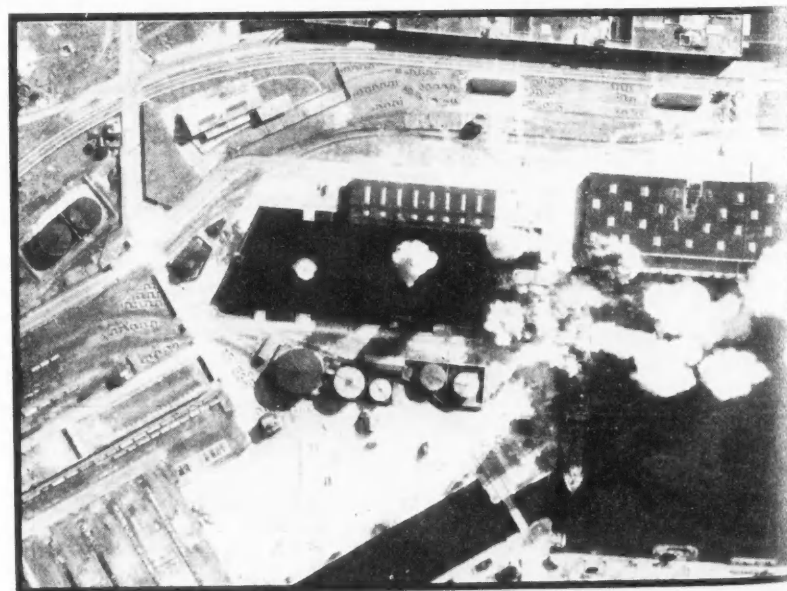
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Early this week the B.B.C. warned the French people to move back from their coastal towns as operations of "capital importance" impended. With our fighters dominating the Channel coast and carrying out such attacks as above, against the docks at Le Havre, without challenge from the German air defenders the day when a landing will be practicable is fast nearing. However, the scale of bombing attack against French coastal towns is as nothing compared to current assaults on the Ruhr.